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Hongkong Daily Press.

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Of Highest Quality, and having
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[91a]

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IT AT ONCE RELIEVES THE SKIN
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SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY
Blend
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Have been appointed

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WHISKY.

The Brand of the

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COACHING DAYS

Price Per 1 Doz. B.

" 1 " -Flaska- 8.00

" 1 " " 5.00

" 2 Gallon Jar 14.00

[a2183]

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MONOPOLE, FUTURE, CENTAURE, and
NEW PREMIER CYCLES. Best American
Machines in the Market, always on hand
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HAND MACHINES of various makes,
nearly as good as new, at greatly reduced prices.
MOTOR CYCLES, MAIL COACHES,
RICKSHAS FITTED WITH PNEUMATIC
TYRES AND BALL BEARINGS THROUGH-
OUT. Everything in the trade always kept in
stock. First-class workmanship guaranteed in
all branches of the business. Re-enamelling a
speciality.
H. S. ABDOLLA,
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GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY

PORTLAND CEMENT.

Casks of 37½ lbs. net \$5.00 per Cask ex Factory.
Bags of 25 lbs. net \$3.20 per bag ex Factory.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1904. [a1451]

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No. 54, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

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C. J. Gump & Co.)

HIGH-CLASS TAILORS & OUTFITTERS.

SHIRT & BREECHES MAKERS.

Fit, Quality, Workmanship Guaranteed.

Prices Very Moderate.

Now Showing:- Latest Fanned Suits,
New Stock of Ties, Straw Hats, Felt Hats,
Panamas, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c., &c.

Inspection Invited.

Hongkong, 5th August, 1904. [1912]

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TANSAN MINERAL

WATER CO., LD.

(To be incorporated under the Companies
Ordinance of Hongkong 1895 to 1900)

CAPITAL 500,000 Yen
in 5000 Shares of Yen 100 each.

For Prospectus, apply to

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA
AND CHINA;

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THE INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORA-
TION, or their Correspondents.

Subscription lists are open for twenty days.
Hongkong, 22nd September, 1904. [2281]

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CONSULTING MARINE AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS

MARINE AND ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS.

SHIP-DESIGNING AND CONSTRUCTION.

ENGINES, PUMPS AND ELECTRIC MOTIVE POWER FOR FACTORIES.

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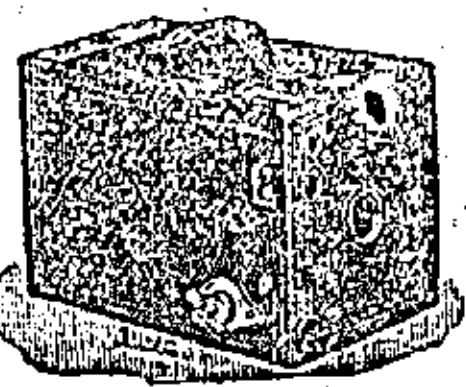
Hongkong, 24th August, 1904. [a1153]

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AT THE DISPOSAL OF AMATEURS.

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(Same Premises as Messrs. Ah Chee).

Hongkong, 15th August, 1904. [a38]

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LARGE STOCK

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LIGHT RAILWAY MATERIAL

ENQUIRIES SOLICITED.

Hongkong, 29th April, 1904. [a333]

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Their Brands are favourably known all over the World.

The following are some of their Stocks with the undersigned:-

SUPERB OLD COGNAC,

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Distinguished by Four Stars on the label.

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Less old than the above.

IMPERIAL BRANDY

\$12.00 PER CASE.

THE ELITE OF WHISKY-

THE "PALL MALL."

\$21 PER DOZ.

11 Years old: the finest quality shipped.

Each bottle bears an Analyst's certificate.

C. P. & Co.'s OWN SPECIAL

BLEND WHISKY,

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Very soft, palatable, and mature.

EVERYBODY SHOULD TRY THESE ITEMS

THEY ARE UNEQUALLED AT THE PRICE

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\$21 PER DOZ.

This fine Wine is old, soft, and of grand flavour.

See analysis and certificate by Professor Cassall.

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\$15.00 PER DOZ.

A fine, full, and fruity wine.

AMOROSO SHERRY,

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LA TORRE SHERRY,

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A natural and most pleasant wine to the taste

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\$41.75 PER DOZ. QUARTS.

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We have Just Landed a Few Cases of Champagne in QUARTER

Bottles suitable for invalids.

LANSON VIN. 1898.

Price.....\$15 Per Dozen.

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WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

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Hongkong, 20th September, 1904. [a35]

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BEAUTY OF ILLUMINATION COMBINED WITH GREAT ECONOMY
AS CHEAP AS GAS!

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

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[a55a]

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14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNISHERS AND UPHOLSTERERS.

GENERAL DOMESTIC GOODS, &c.

COUNTERS, PARTITIONS, FITTINGS, ETC.

MADE TO SIZES AND PARTICULARS.

DESIGNS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

TELEPHONE 460.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1904. [a1708]

TIRED WHEN YOU GET UP?

Do you get out of bed in the morning feeling "all played out," dull headache, no appetite,
no energy?

WATKINS' IRON TONIC

A simple tonic that will make all the difference in the world in the way you feel. It will
stimulate your liver, tone up your system, give you an appetite. You need only take it a short
time before you will get up in the morning with a clear head, a pure sweet breath, and feeling
like work.

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CHEMISTS, AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS,

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Apply to-

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Hongkong, 23rd September, 1904. [a34a]

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LET'S DIARIES, 1905.

War-Ships: A Text Book, by Attwood... \$9.00

Seaf's Stamp Album; New Edition... 15.00

Later Magic, by Hoffmann... 3.90

Racquets, Tennis and Squash, by Miles... 3.90

Life of Sir John Fowler, by Mackie... 8.50

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Broad Land, by Emerson... 6.50

Naval Administrations 1827-1882, by Sir

John Briggs... 6.00

My Relations with Carlyle, by Froude... 1.50

Pitcher in Paradise, by "Sweeps"... 2.00

Mr. Spongo's Sporting Tour; Illustrations

by Leech... 2.80

Wanderer Castle, by Ainsworth; Illus-

trated... 2.80

Tower of London, by Ainsworth; Illus-

trated... 2.80

Handy Andy, by Lover; Illustrated... 2.80

National Sports of Great Britain; Colored

Illustrations... 2.80

Handley Cross, by Surtees; Illustrated... 2.80

Unrivalled Atlas, by Keith Johnston... 2.80

Things Chinese, by Dyer Ball... 10.00

Nyia, by Mrs. Campbell Fraed... 1.75

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NAVY CUT AND THREE CASTLES CIGARETTES.

THE BEST BRANDS OF EGYPTIAN

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HAVANA CIGARS AND CIGARETTES

They are made of best Havana leaves and

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Inspection courteously invited.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1904. [133]

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FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE HOTELS.

Cool Rooms; Elaborately Furnished. Com-

fort of Residents and the Cuisine a specialty.

Special Rates for Monthly Boarders.

For terms apply-

B. F. HOWARD,

Manager.

Hongkong, 24th September, 1904. [1821]

MACAO

AND

CANTON

HOTELS.

A LITTLE CHANGE.

THE Round Trip from HONGKONG

to MACAO, thence to CANTON and back to

Hongkong, will be found interesting and

enjoyable.

WM. FARMER,

Proprietor.

[a2103]

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The only Reliable Brand is

MARTINI ROSSI

SUCCESSORS

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INSURANCE

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE

(ESTABLISHED 1825.)

Over

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Paid in Claims.

THE Standard is the only British Life Office
having a Local Board of Directors in the
Far East with full powers to accept Proposals,
pay Surrenders and Claims on the spot without
reference home.

The Oldest and Cheapest Company in the
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HOTELS.

INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS,
PERFUMERS, &c.

RECOMMENDED

WATSON'S PRICKLY HEAT LOTION.

A reliable and efficacious remedy.

WATSON'S HOUSEHOLD AMMONIA.

For the Bath, Toilet and Household.

Promotes a healthy action of the skin, counteracts all effects of perspiration, and is as refreshing and invigorating to the system as a Turkish Bath.

WATSON'S CARBOLIC SOAPS.

Recommended by the Medical Profession.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

BIRTHS.

On the 20th September, at the Victoria Hospital, Barker Road, the wife of Young Hwa, of a daughter.

On the 24th August, at Kiating, SEIKOAN, the wife of the Rev. F. J. BRADSHAW, American Baptist Mission, of a son.

On the 16th September, at Shanghai, the wife of THEODORE OSTER, of a son.

On the 17th September, at Shanghai, the wife of H. C. MULLER, of a daughter.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VŒUX ROAD CH.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 24TH, 1904.

Those who do not admire the British Premier's ability as a statesman have a disrespectful way of referring to his philosophical bent as something unmet in a man upon whom rests responsibility for great practical affairs. Rightly regarded, however, there is surely something to be admired in the man who can leave Downing Street, where he has been preoccupied with the political interests of a great nation, to travel down to Cambridge to address a body like the British Association on such a subject as "Reflections suggested by the New Theory of Matter." We are not in a position to state that Mr. BALFOUR literally went direct from one place to the other; but it is figuratively correct to express in that way the remarkable transition from one phase of thinking to another, diametrically opposed as those phases are. It is indeed a far cry from the theory of the physical universe to the theory of contraband; and in these stirring times we need an example like that of the Prime Minister to encourage the faculty of mental detachment that is as necessary for perfect sanity as physical exercise is for health. We have been familiarised with the axiomatic value of attention by the petty tradesman commencing, who, in his announcement to the public, usually promises the quality in its strictest form. A learned Frenchman (RIBOT) in a study of the psychology of attention has, however, defined it in such a way as to quite unintentionally awaken us to the risk we run in adapting ourselves too much to a predominating thought. Whereas inattention leads to incoherence, vagueness, and error, attention overdone may become monomania. The danger of war for breakfast, war for tiffin, war for dinner, and war for "between meals," as MARK TWAIN would put it, ought to be sufficiently obvious to excuse a digression in the direction of a

topic whose usefulness to the average man may not be *prima facie* apparent.

If Mr. BALFOUR has been correctly reported, he has given utterance to some remarks (they can scarcely be called ideas) which will not commend him either as an original or sound philosopher. It may be, supposing we are able to demonstrate his rashness, that it can be taken as an argument against the value of distraction; or, on the other hand, that the Premier's temporary departure from statecraft is not a genuine case of relaxation, but a return to a first love already wooed with excessive assiduity. We are unable to see any particular movement in advance in the statement that the object of present-day physical speculation is something more than the discovery of the laws connecting phenomena; that "it is the physical reality constituting the permanent mechanism of the physical universe." Therein Mr. BALFOUR has probably suffered at the hands of the reporters. We hope so, for the dictum is indicative more of an attack of logorrhea than of a flight of inspiration. In the summarised report before us, Mr. BALFOUR is credited with "describing the theory of the physical universe which obtained about the end of the 18th century," and with "pointing out how that conception had been modified by the development of the theory of the universal diffusion of ether through space, and by the discovery of the part played in nature by electricity. Two centuries ago electricity seemed but a scientific toy. It was now thought by many to constitute the reality of which matter was but the sensible expression." Up to the point where we encounter the somewhat startling reversal of terms with regard to matter and its expressions, we are on safe premises; and it is therefore disconcerting to find the lecturer quarrelling with inductive logic, and denying its usefulness in dealing with "the problems suggested by the new theories." Since the new theories, the electro-etheral hypotheses with which Mr. BALFOUR is presumably enamoured, were not reached in a strictly "legitimate manner," we presume inductive logic will have no dealings with their "problems." The saner scientists are not like the Old Testament kings. The dream that is dreamed suggests no problem to them. It seems a little hard on inductive logic to twist it with impotence in the matter of questions that do not arise in its own province.

It would almost appear after all that our comfortable fancies with regard to detachment and relaxation were unhealthy, and that the philosophic or political shoemaker would do better to "stick to his last." Those very misconceptions catalogued by Mr. BALFOUR as appertaining to the 18th century were due to defective or incomplete observation of phenomena. As time goes on, and fresh phenomena are disclosed (as radium) we still have to depend upon our inductive crutches, reasoning from the whole of the particulars, new and old, to the general. What other course is open to us Mr. BALFOUR does not seem clearly to have indicated. In his conclusion that "there is a certain inevitable incoherence in any general scheme of thought which is built out of materials provided by natural science alone," he seems to us to have done no more than give a verbose rendering of the thought supposed to be embodied in HAMLET's famous remark to HORATIO. This, while pretty enough in poetry, is not the lucidity and definiteness we expect from our philosophers; and if such obscure representations arising in consciousness are to be dignified with the name of "reflections," what are we to expect from the same mind applied to practical, everyday concerns, in which we are more immediately interested? Wonderful as are the later discoveries of science, we must not repeat the errors of our ancestors, and imagine that they have brought us to finality. The British Association has on several occasions gone too fast, and Mr. BALFOUR's reputed deliberate judgment did not prevent him, apparently, on August 17th, from encouraging that weakness. He would, unless we have misread him, impatiently carry us from the one extreme of the encyclopaedists to the other extreme of "Mother" ENDR and her disciples. The work of science as we have learned to think of it is not the throwing of a Lidge across to some further shore that is seen and known, but the cautious building of a pier, stone by stone, out into the uncharted sea. We are already abutting on what was once presumptuously styled the Unknown, and having come so far, we take it unkindly of Mr. BALFOUR to find fault with the methods of the builders, just because the pier of Truth is not completed in time for the meeting of the British Association!

Yesterday's plague report: nil.

The coloured women of Johannesburg have petitioned the Legislative Council to legalise marriages between white and coloured people.

Lieut. S. H. J. Thander, 1st Batt. Northamptonshire Regt., is to be appointed for duty with the Chinese Regiment of Infantry at Wei-hai-wei.

A Berlin telegram says the articles in the *Times*, the *Globe*, the *Express* and the *Daily Mail* maligning Germany are repudiated by the other English papers.

On page 5 will be found an important statement, received by yesterday's mail, by the British Premier, relative to the damage to British shipping from Russian lawlessness.

The American State Department has dispensed with the further services of Mr. McWade, American Consul-General at Canton, and has appointed Mr. F. D. Cheshire to that post. Mr. J. M. Davidson returns to Nanking to replace Mr. Cheshire.

Owing to the Macao Government's delay in handing over the ex-Namhoi Magistrate to the Viceroy at Canton it is rumoured that several promised concessions, including the water supply concession, are being withheld by the Chinese Government.

The *Canopus*, 16, first-class battleship, which was commissioned as flagship of Rear-Admiral R. L. Greene for the manoeuvres, is to be paid off at Portsmouth. She will, it is reported, be re-commissioned shortly, and it is generally reported, will be sent to join the China Squadron.The two French steamers, *Paul Beau* and *Charles Hardoin*, are still lying idle in the river near Canton. The result of the meeting of creditors of the bankrupt firm to which they belong has not transpired, but it is unlikely that the vessels will be put on the Canton run again.The marriage between Commander Guy R. Gaunt, R.N., H.M.S. *Vengeance*, China Squadron, and Margaret, widow of Mr. Philip Jones Worthington, of Leek, Staffordshire, second daughter of Sir Thomas Wardle, of Leek and Swainsley, takes place at Hongkong in November.The Shanghai *Bund* asks the following questions: What the Japanese destroyer runs into Woosung for every evening? Why vegetables are scarce in Hongkong market the following morning? Who does the business? Who receives the customs? What price benevolent neutrality?To-day is the 15th day of the 8th moon, or the Chinese Mid-Autumn Festival Day, better known among the Europeans as the Feast of Lanterns. The Chinese call it the *Chung Chow*, or the day for the worshipping of the moon. After the New Year's Day, to-day is considered the most important national *feite* day. As usual there will be a large display of flags and banners at daytime and general illumination at night, especially in the China town.

The Postmaster-General of the United States is credited with the ambition to establish penny postage between America and Europe. If he succeeds we may safely assume that universal penny postage will quickly follow, for Frenchmen and Germans and Englishmen would be unlikely long to tolerate the absurdity of charging twopence-halfpenny for letters exchanged, with one another, while letters sent all the way across the Atlantic were only charged a penny.

We have to welcome still another China-side contemporary. It is the *China Review*, edited by C. L. Norris-Newman, F.R.G.S., and published at Tientsin. Of it the editor remarks that it started absolutely without one subscriber or one advertisement, and he hopes to increase and improve it day by day. Many advertisements "have already been proffered," but No. 4 contains none. They will be accepted as soon as possible. It is "an evening journal of men and matters," and quite *Rassapill*.It is announced that Mr. Adolf Beck has refused the offer of £2,000 made to him by the Treasury, considering the sum to be entirely inadequate. If, as is reported, the offer is not repeated, the *Daily Mail*, with an eye to advertisement, guarantees to pay the sum of £2,000 to Mr. Beck. The opinion seems now to be entertained by not a few that the authorities, however personally disinclined they may be to agree, will be obliged to yield to the public feeling which the clamorous journals have undoubtedly evoked.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. Iremonger and officers, the Band of the 93rd Burma Infantry will play the following programme at the Kowloon Hotel, during dinner, this evening (weather permitting):—

March....."The Belle of Bohemia" Ord Hume
Overture....."La Reine d'un Jour".....Robson
Selection....."Three Little Maids".....Robson
Two-Step....."Jolly Negroes".....Borger
Selection....."The Ship Girl".....Ivan Curly
Waltz....."Reveries".....Follet
Dance....."Starvation".....Follet
Dance....."God Save the King"

A new Cable Company, called the German-Dutch Telegraph Company, has been formed at Cologne to lay a cable in connection with the cable lines of the Dutch Indies, from Menado, in Celebes, via Guam and Japan, to Shanghai. The new cable will be connected in Guam with the American Pacific cable from San Francisco to the Philippines, and in Shanghai with the German cable running from Shanghai, via Ning-tai, to Chi-fu, as well as with the Great Northern Telegraph line and the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company's line. The new line will be subsidised by the German and Dutch Governments.

TELEGRAMS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

SHELL EXPLOSION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

MANILA, 23rd September.

A quantity of four-inch shells and small ammunition—surrendered to the American forces in 1898—while being loaded on to lighters preparatory to dumping in the bay, exploded in front of the Arsenal, at the mouth of the Pasig River, killing two and maiming seven Filipinos.

THE KNEEL OF THE MEXICAN DOLLAR.

MANILA, 23rd September.

Mexican currency being no longer legal tender here, large quantities are being shipped, out-of-the-country, and are rapidly flowing into China. 315,000 silver dollars will be shipped on the *Zafra* to-morrow.

SUPREME COURT.

Friday, 23rd September.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR T. SERCOMBE SMITH (PUISNE JUDGE).

INDIAN DEALER REBUKED.

Cassim Ahmed, an Indian dealer, sued E. J. Hyndman for \$23.21 in respect of goods sold and delivered.

The defendant, a boy of barely fifteen years of age, admitted the debt. In reply to his Lordship he said he bought some of the goods for his sister and some for himself. He was a clerk with a mercantile firm in the Colony and earned \$30 a month.

His Lordship reprimanded the plaintiff for selling goods on credit to a boy of defendant's years and said he should be more careful in future.

Asked how much he could pay, the defendant undertook to pay the debt in instalments of \$5 per month.

His Lordship gave judgment accordingly. The first instalment to be paid on the 1st October.

POLICE COURT.

Friday, 23rd September.

BEFORE MR. J. H. KEMP (ACTING FIRST MAGISTRATE).

NO LIGHTS.

Two boatmen convicted of failing to show lights between sunrise and sunset were fined \$10 each.

AN INCREASING RECORD.

Thomas Rees Jones, a European destitute, was convicted for the eleventh time. He did not return to the House of Detention. One month's hard labour.

A DISPUTE.

Two Chinese, shop *foks*, had a dispute about some oil and came to blows. They issued cross summonses for assault. Mr. H. W. Looker, solicitor, appeared for one of them, a man who had inflicted a wound over the other's eye with a chisel. This defendant was sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment. The cross-charge was dismissed with a caution.

NOISY WOMEN.

Two Chinese women were charged with disorderly conduct in the street, making a noise. They could not refrain from making a noise in court, and were fined \$2 each.

EXTRADITION CASES.

The case in which the extradition of a Chinaman is applied for by the French authorities of Indo-China came up on remand. Mr. J. Hastings, solicitor, appeared for the defence; and Mr. J. Hays, solicitor, on behalf of the Nam Loong Firm, said to have been robbed by the defendant.

The French Consul put in documents. Mr. F. J. Bateley, Captain Superintendent of Police, asked for a remand so that a man, who had already left Saigon might have time to come here and identify the prisoner. He was quite certain that they had the right man, because the finger prints had been sent on by the French authorities.

Mr. Hastings objected to any further remand. The man had been arrested on the 26th ult. and each time that the case came up the steamer was on its way. No evidence had been put forward to substantiate the charge. His Worship would remember that on the previous occasion he said that the prosecution had had ample time to produce evidence.

Mr. Kemp said that, under the circumstances, he thought the application reasonable, and, accordingly, granted a further remand of four days.

The Foochow extradition case was also remanded.

We must protest against the publication, by our esteemed and usually reliable contemporary the *N.O. Daily News*, of the following item:—
"The *Hongkong Daily Press* has a telegram dated London, the 12th inst., announcing the death of the Right Hon. James Lowther, M.P., Chairman of Committee and Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons." We had no such telegram. The Chairman of Committee is a young man in excellent health, and will, we trust, long retain his remarkable faculties. He is an ideal chairman; we speak with personal knowledge of him. What we did record was the death of the M.P. for Thetford. The mistake is perhaps a natural one; but we would like our contemporary to withdraw the statement that we were guilty of it.

THE WAR.

[REUTER'S SERVICE.]

THE ADVANCE ON MUKDEN.

LONDON, 21st September.

Reuter's correspondent at Mukden wires that a battle is imminent. The Japanese are advancing with eight, and possibly nine divisions. The tall millet is now mostly harvested, affording a better field for fire over the flat plains and the river Hui, on the Russian army's direct front.

AMERICAN COMMON SENSE.

LONDON, 21st September.

The text of Mr. Hay's despatch of the 30th August regarding Prize Courts and the decision *re the Arabia*, shows that an unbending attitude has been adopted by the United States towards the Contraband question. It declares that the decision would practically mean the destruction of all neutral commerce with the non-combatant population of Japan; that it obviates the necessity for blockades, and obliterates the distinction between contraband and non-contraband. It concludes by stating that the United States is completely unable to recognise the principle of the decision, and still less to acquiesce therein.

(From Northern Papers.)

RUSSIAN TRANSPORT STRANDED.

TOKYO, 11th September.

A Russian transport with a cargo of arms and ammunition on board from Shanghai to Vladivostok has stranded south of the island of Iocup, in the Kuriles, yesterday evening. There is no hope of refloating her. Fifteen American and German members of her crew have landed and camped on the island. It is supposed that this is a Norwegian steamer, the *Rossija*.

WHERE DOES TRUTH LIE?

RUSSIAN HEADQUARTERS, 16th September.

All reports of Marshal Oyama concerning booty are absolutely false. All that has been left by our army consisted of two old useless railway cars, several broken and useless empty cartridge cans, a few forgotten tins of cartridges, some of which contained the well-known ordinance Russian revolver cartridges with flat tipped bullets which apparently the Japanese baptised dum-dums, and especially a great lot of empty cartridge-tubes. All our guns have been removed, not a single one fell into the hands of the enemy; none of our troops have been taken prisoners.

WHY THE JAPANESE FISHERMEN WERE ATTACKED.

LONDON, 16th September.

Viceroy Alexieff reports fighting on Kamchatka in July last between Russian militiamen and Japanese fishermen who proclaimed a Japanese protectorate. The Japanese lost heavily and were driven off. "The Japanese papers report an attack by armed Russian chakra on some two hundred Japanese fishermen, but it is left for Viceroy Alexieff to explain that these two hundred Japanese fishermen proposed to annex Kamch."

CORRESPONDENCE.

HUMANITARIANISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR.—At the third reading of the bill brought forward yesterday [22nd] to amend the existing Ordinance relating to Wild Birds and Game, the Hon. the Attorney-General in moving the amendment, is reported to have said that as the law on the subject then stood, it constituted an act of wanton cruelty. From this it is abundantly evident and conclusive that the abuses I drew notice to were existent, and had their origin in no idle fancy of mine; and moreover, that the Ordinances are framed (in this respect at least) not only with a view to utility as you suggested, but likewise that sentiment which you sought so eagerly to disparage.—Yours, etc.

PARTRIDGE.

[The observations which this communication seems to demand will be found in another part of the paper, under a similar caption.]

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—
On the 23rd at 11.35 a.m. The barometer has fallen slightly in the Yangtze valley and risen at all other stations.
Pressure is greatest in the neighbourhood of the Loochoo Islands and least in the China Sea. Gradients are slight upon the China Coast but steeper over the northern part of the China Sea. Light N.E. winds will prevail in the Formosa Channel and fresh E. winds to the Southward and Eastward of Hongkong.
Forecast:—Fresh E. to N.E. winds, overcast, fair generally.

The connection that exists between Port Arthur and a peaceful village in Devonshire is little known. Half a century ago the sector of Atherington was the Rev. James Arthur, the father of Lieutenant W. Arthur, R.N., and great-uncle of the present sector, the Rev. W. Arthur; and Lieutenant Arthur was, in the late fifties, in command of the greatest *Algerine* in Chinese waters. The *Algerine* was attached to a surveying expedition prior to the landing made by the English and French in 1860; when the flagship *Atena* was disabled. Lieutenant Arthur towed her into the then unnamed harbour, which was thenceforth known as Port Arthur. Lieutenant Arthur afterwards attained the rank of Rear-Admiral.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVE ASSOCIATION.

THE GOVERNOR'S VIEWS.

On the invitation of His Excellency the Governor, Sir Matthew Nathan, K.C.M.G., a meeting was held in the City Hall last evening at half-past five o'clock of those gentlemen who had sent in their names as being willing to join the Hongkong Volunteer Reserve Association and of others interested in the formation of the Association. There was a large attendance. His Excellency was accompanied by Hon. E. H. May, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, and Sir Henry S. Berkeley, Chief Justice.

HIS EXCELLENCY said—Gentlemen, The invitation to the senior members of the Colony who are British subjects to form themselves into an association to be called the Hongkong Volunteer Reserve Association, which was published in the local Press on 30th August and subsequent dates, not having met with the recognition that it was hoped it would meet with, it seemed to me that if I could make better known through the medium of the gentlemen who have evinced some interest in the scheme the exact conditions under which it is proposed to carry it out, and also the advantages which the Colony might be expected to derive from it, it was probable that the association would attain greater dimensions and so become an institution more worthy of the Colony. I propose in the first instance to explain, and in one case to modify the conditions which were embodied in the Governor's notification of the 30th August. The first of these conditions now reads:—"The age limit for members to be from 35 to 50." I propose to substitute for this—"Members shall be not less than 35 years of age." By this alteration no man over 35 will be debarred from enjoying the privileges of the association who feels that he retains sufficient energy to lend a helping hand in the hour of need. I have given careful consideration to the suggestion which appeared in last night's *China Mail*, that the minimum age limit should be altered from 35 to 25, and I have come to the conclusion that this alteration would not be advantageous to the general residents. (Applause.) It seems to me that the result would necessarily be to weaken the Volunteer force, to strengthen the Reserve Association at the expense of the Volunteer force; that is to say, to strengthen the body which receives the lesser at the expense of the body which receives the greater. Again, if the Volunteers increase as they should do, and as I hope they will do, after a time the bulk of the young men in the Colony under 35 years of age will belong to the active Volunteers, and the Volunteer Reserve Association will then become really a reserve, consisting of men who have had some training and who are keeping up the most essential part of it—musketry practice. I do not attach much value to the argument which was in the papers, that the exigencies of business would not allow some men to join the Volunteers while they could manage to fulfil the conditions required in the Association. From what I have heard, the heads of firms and departments give great facilities to Volunteers to attend the annual camping exercise, and apart from this camping exercise the number of drills that a man has to attend are not so very considerable, and great allowances are made as to when they go out in these drills. Altogether, I think it will be found that the time spent by an efficient Volunteer on his Volunteer work is not a very great proportion of the time that he is away from business during the year. Further, it is within my knowledge that some of the busiest men of the Colony are already or propose to be active Volunteers. The second condition is that members should undertake not to quit the association within one year of joining, without leave, and to enrol themselves in the event of necessity under the Volunteer Ordinance as the Hongkong Volunteer Reserve Company. This was inserted to make the Association a real reserve that could be counted on in time of emergency. It is necessary that we should know always what men will be available at the hour they are required. It is not intended to prevent men leaving the Association at any time for good reason, such as leaving the Colony or suffering from serious illness, or any other good reason. With regard to the second sentence of that condition, "Upon enrolment officers of the company will be selected from among the members and commissioned by the Governor," I think you may be perfectly certain that the Governor will select as officers those members in whom he thinks the remainder will be most willing to render efficient service. (Applause.) The third condition is that the rules of the association are to be framed by the Committee of Management elected by the members from among their own number. This provides for the Association being of the nature of a club with power to form its own rules as to rifle competitions and as to raising such funds as may be necessary and as to any other object that may appear to them desirable, having in view the general idea of the association. The fourth condition is that members should practise rifle shooting so as to become efficient shots, for which purpose they shall be lent rifles by the General Officer Commanding and shall be supplied with ammunition at cost price. This relates to the Association apart from the ordinary charges of rifle clubs in return for promising to enrol in time of emergency. The fifth condition refers to ranges—"The use of the Volunteer and Police ranges will be reserved for the Association one day in the week, and the members will have the right to use the ranges at all times when not otherwise occupied." Since that was published I have been in communication with the General Officer Commanding, and he is further willing to make available to the Association the short rifle range that is to be provided for the military at High West, and also the military

rifle range at Kowloon City. Further, he has promised the Association that so long as it is possible to use the King's Park rifle range at Kowloon with safety they will be permitted to do so. (Applause.) I should now like to justify my personal interest in the present scheme. From the end of the year 1895 till the end of the year 1900 it was my duty to examine the annual reports of the Commandant of the Hongkong Volunteers, and these reports during those years showed a continual progress both as regards numbers and efficiency. At the end of the year 1895 the number of Volunteers was 125; at the end of 1896-7, 159; 1897-8, 176; 1898-9, 181; 1899-1900, 311. I am able from my recollection of the reports of the other Volunteers and Militia in the British colonies to say that the state of the Hongkong Volunteers compared, as judged from these reports, very favourably with the state of the other 80,000 Militia and Volunteers forming the forces of the other colonies of the Empire. (Applause.) I was a little disappointed when I arrived here to learn that the numbers had gone down to a little over 200, and also that there was a tendency on the part of the young men in Hongkong to abandon Volunteering for other amusements; and I had to consider what steps should be taken to revive interest in the corps and increase its numbers and efficiency. My experience during the five years of dealing with reports from the colonial troops of the Empire makes me believe that the best way for increasing the corps at Hongkong was to have its various component parts under conditions which would take advantage of the special circumstances of the various classes of the population. (Applause.) This was a system that I followed in the Volunteers on the Gold Coast with some success. There I found that at the various coast stations there were only a few Volunteers, not enough to make a company by themselves, and disinclined to join the African corps. So I instituted a machine gun section in each of the principal corps. At Accra, the capital, the machine gun section was mainly composed of officials under the command of an official. At Cape Coast Castle, the commercial centre, the Volunteers were mainly men in the business houses, and their commanding officer was the head of one of these houses, while at Axim the company representing the machine-gun department was made up of men mainly engaged in mining, and officials, and the commanding officer was an official. The various drills and parades fitted in with the normal work of the different detachments, and on the whole these detachments took firm root; and I was informed by the Brigadier-General who inspected them that they were a valuable addition to the defence of the Colony. Here, after carefully considering the matter, I put in hand three schemes. The first of these was to reorganise the existing Volunteers on the basis of detachments comprising men of the same department or the same firm with a view to these men always working together in their drills and service and of combining with other detachments or relieving other detachments in time of war, each detachment being told off to its definite position in the scheme of events. I believe there are some difficulties in carrying out that scheme but I think it has been on the whole favourably reviewed, and that there has been some increase in the Volunteers since it was put in hand. The second project was the formation of a 34,000 who owned ponies, and who were in the habit of riding about the island, into a mounted troop. I was told that I could probably get 20 men to enrol themselves in such a troop. As a matter of fact the troop which is now being enrolled consists of 25 members (applause) under Lieut. W. J. Gresson. The third project was that of a Volunteer reserve to get hold of the men who no longer felt themselves disposed to go through the drudgery of ordinary drill or who had gone through that drudgery already. I was told that I should probably get about 100 members. As a matter of fact, by the 15th September, the date mentioned in the original notification, only 32 members had enrolled. There was a fourth project, not entirely unconnected with the other, and that was to form a first-aid class for ladies who would subsequently go through nursing classes and then register their names for service in the naval and military hospitals in time of war. Sixty-six ladies put their names to it. (Applause.) A few words now on the general question of Volunteering, and especially on Colonial Volunteering. At home the over-increasing burden of Imperial defence, which now absorbs 60 per cent. of the revenue derived from heavy taxation, the failure of various schemes of army reorganisation to provide in the public opinion for the public good in the matter of defence, and again the failure to attract men to the army by various new inducements, have directed the minds of thinking men to the necessity of making more available the class from which the Volunteers in England now come, and the large class who have not yet recognised the obligation of preparing themselves for personal service for the defence of their country. In the colonies this recognition of the obligation to prepare for personal service has always been more widespread than at home, and especially is that the case in colonies where there is only a small proportion of British residents living in the midst of a large number of fellow subjects of an alien race. Personally I have long been of opinion that in such colonies it is the duty of every man to prepare himself so that he may be available to assist in the defence of the colony, of his own interests, and, should occasion arise, of the women and children who live around him. (Applause.) As regards Hongkong, I am glad to say that I see no immediate prospect of the hour of need coming upon us, but in these days wars arise at short notice and their course is often largely affected by the

initiation action in them. Again, events occurring outside this colony and over which the colony has no control may produce unrest which might culminate in serious internal disturbance. Those who have taken these steps to prepare themselves for personal service in such eventualities would, I believe, have no reason to reproach themselves if such events produced even only a temporary disaster. It seems to me that personal service is a white man's burden and that we dare not stoop to less. Every form of service is a burden, but I do not think you will sympathise with those who under the call of freedom cloak their weakness. The burden imposed by the conditions of the Reserve Association is a light one, and I trust that all those in this room who are eligible will, if they have not already done so, take upon themselves this evening this burden. I do not base my appeal to you on the recreation which is likely to be derived from rifle shooting, although I hope it will prove a recreation, and I will do everything in my power to make it one. I do not, either, base my appeal on the pleasure it will give me of seeing a scheme which I have made my own a success. I only ask you to join this association for one reason, and that is the best of reasons—because it is the right thing to do. (Applause.)

His Excellency asked if any of those present desired to make any suggestions. No suggestions being offered at this stage. The CHIEF JUSTICE addressed the meeting. He said the figures quoted by His Excellency—figures, he understood, compiled by His Excellency when secretary to the Imperial Defence Committee—proved that the martial spirit which from all time had actuated our ancestors burned as brightly among their descendants in Hongkong to-day as it had ever done in any part of the Empire. (Applause.) 311 Volunteers out of the comparatively small number of Europeans in this Colony was no small proportion of the population and compared favourably with Volunteering in other parts of the dominions. We of the British race were said to be of a commercial spirit, and long might we continue so; but we were also a warlike people, and the occasion had never yet arisen when the need had been demonstrated that the people had not flocked to the standard. It was not lack of the martial spirit in this Colony which made the Volunteers small in numbers; it was because it had not hitherto been borne in upon the people as a whole that there was any necessity of undergoing what to most people was the irksome discipline necessary to be perfected and made efficient as a soldier. At the time of the unrest in the North in 1900 there was no lack of readiness to come forward and be enrolled; and should occasion unhappily arise he was sure that other men would be found to come forward for the protection of this Colony. His Excellency had removed a great difficulty from the way of most of the senior residents of the Colony. Most of them were not prepared to go in as active members of the Volunteer Corps and to go into camps of instruction and undergo discipline, partly owing to disinclination, partly owing to lack of time. His Excellency had become as it were the *Deus ex machina*, and had provided the means by which all of them who were still physically capable might perfect themselves in the thing, marksmanship.

In determining to remodel the Volunteers, His Excellency had added considerably to the number of those who would send in their names, and occasion unhappily arise. A good many of them were over 50 years of age and were not available under the original conditions. The colony owed His Excellency a debt of gratitude for having awakened the people to the necessity of making themselves perfect in the use of a weapon of defence as well as of offence, and he was sure His Excellency's appeal would be responded to. We were not able, thank God! at this moment to say that there was any pressing necessity for the enrolment of the members of this community, but there was the possibility that at any moment we might be in this part of the world brought to consider how best and most efficiently we might protect ourselves. On behalf of the meeting he thanked His Excellency for having brought this matter before their notice. (Applause.)

Mr. W. DANBY ventured to ask His Excellency if Mr. Hewett would give them some information as to how the Shanghai Volunteers were run. There they had practically a Volunteer Reserve, and he was sure Hongkong would not want to be second to Shanghai in that respect. As an old resident and a very old Volunteer officer in Hongkong he felt ashamed at the number of the corps here. In a colony like this there should be 500 efficient. (Applause.) Many of the men who were in that room called themselves loyal British subjects, and yet they did not belong to the Volunteers. Some of them when approached said it was not good enough; others told him candidly they were ashamed of the Volunteers.

Mr. E. A. HAWETT said he had been 12 years in Shanghai and was two years *ex officio* commandant of the Volunteer corps. The reason why the corps there was larger than in Hongkong was that they had to look to themselves for their own heads and the women and children in time of trouble and in the event of riot. Out of a population of 8,000 they had nearly 1,200 Volunteers during the summer of 1900. The Hongkong corps should at least equal that of Shanghai, for here they had advantages for becoming efficient volunteers, which did not exist in Shanghai. What they wanted was that all men who could stand on their feet should come forward and learn to shoot, so that when their services were called upon they would be of some use. You could not become a marksman in two or three weeks. He hoped His Excellency's

appeal would be responded to in a freer and more generous spirit than it had been hitherto. (Applause.)

Hon. GERSHON STEWART remarked that the greatest difficulty in getting men to join was their antagonism to drill. He thought they would get in a good many men if it was clearly understood that they would shoot and only enrol themselves as an available Volunteer company in time of war. When asking people to join it was surprising to find how many were over 50, yet many of these would be extremely disagreeable people for an enemy to tackle. It was a wise thing to extend the age limit. The example of those 66 ladies who had given in their names would, he hoped, inspire the men to join the Association. It was a movement for the public good. (Applause.)

His Excellency—There was much that I agreed with in Sir Henry Berkeley's speech, but I noticed it contained the old fallacy that all that was required was men to come forward in the hour of need. It has been often, too often, shown that men who become soldiers at the last moment are not as useful, not as a quarter as useful, as men who have had at any rate some previous training. This opinion has already been expressed by Mr. Hewett. There is much also that I agreed with in the remarks that fell from Mr. Danby, for he put them possibly a little more directly than I should have been able to do. (Applause.) With regard to Mr. Hewett's remark about volunteering being more real in Shanghai than it is in Hongkong because we have here our Garrison, I would say we want to tie that garrison down as little as possible to operations in or near the town, so that it may act to the best general defence of the Colony. With regard to Mr. Gershon Stewart's question as to whether the Volunteer Reserve Association, in contradistinction to the Volunteer Corps, should be called upon to do any drill, I have to say it is not contemplated, it is not proposed, to do any drill. What is proposed is that they should make themselves efficient shots. I think there remains nothing for me to do but to thank you, gentlemen, for coming to this meeting and taking an interest in this subject.

On the motion of Mr. HAWETT, a vote of thanks was awarded His Excellency for the steps he had taken to awaken interest in the Volunteering movement in Hongkong. The meeting then dispersed.

BALTIC FLEET HAD "BETTER BIDE."

The Baltic fleet has not yet left its moorings, though the Admiral has been on board since Sunday. We are not told what is the cause of the delay, but Admiral Avelan, the Minister of Marine, has assured a French correspondent that a start will be made within a few days. It is easy to imagine several excellent reasons why the departure should be deferred. If it is deferred, much longer it will have to be abandoned altogether, as the ice sets in early in the waters about Vladivostok. Such a consummation would save Admiral Rozhdestvensky from many anxieties, and perhaps all the Russian naval authorities as well. They can be under no illusions as to the arduous character of the enterprise, and should unavoidable accidents oblige them to forego it, their chagrin will assuredly be not unmixed with relief. Possibly they have discovered as the moment approaches for putting the scheme in action that, even if they have really secured the active assistance of the North-German Lloyd, coaling arrangements are not so promising as they had supposed. They declare, it is true, that ample provision has been made to keep the ships supplied without recourse to the hospitality of other Powers, but at the same time they are betraying an anxiety, which all seamen must understand, to be allowed to coal at neutral ports. Indeed, we are told that in their judgment a refusal to grant them this privilege can only proceed from an unjustifiable construction of the laws of neutrality. Now they seek to reconcile this contention with their own explicit and formal declaration that coal and all sorts of fuel are amongst the commodities which are absolute contraband of war, we are not informed. We are not at all clear that, even in the absence of this proclamation, we should have been justified in permitting such a squadron as the Baltic fleet, which is avowedly on its way to engage in warfare, to obtain coal in our ports. To give it coal is to give it the means, and probably the indispensable means, for reaching its enemy, and it cannot attack its enemy until it reaches him. We could not provide a belligerent army with land transport without a breach of neutrality. How can it be less a breach, theoretically considered, to provide him at convenient intervals with the means of transporting himself to the theatre of operations by sea? Professor Westlake appears to us to put the case too low in the interesting letter he addresses us this morning. He observes that the grant or the refusal of the privilege depends upon the scope to be accorded to the principle that a neutral port must not be made the base of hostile operations. He finds it hard to see how this principle could be said to be respected, were defeated Russian ships permitted to coal in German ports in China, or were a Russian squadron setting forth against its enemy from the Baltic permitted to coal in British, Egyptian, or French ports on its way out. We think it would be very hard, even had Russia refrained from branding all coal and fuel as contraband at the outset of hostilities. In the face of her proclamation, we hold it to be impossible that any Power with any pretence to neutrality could suffer such a squadron to embark what its own Government describes as absolute contraband under the shelter of a neutral flag, and to embark it in the way and at the times and places when and where the act would be most advantageous to the one belligerent and most injurious to the other. —Times.

HUMANITARIANS.

It has been suggested, because we have not on all occasions seen eye to eye with the kindly impulses of people who have written letters to this paper, that on the subject of humanitarianism we are not sound; that we show symptoms, in fact, of callousness to the sufferings of our dumb relations. It would be very easy, of course, to profess unbounded sympathy with all humanitarian movements whatsoever, without any qualifications or reservations; but it would not be honest. There is a time to give the sentimental emotions free play, and there are times when it is necessary to guard against being maddled or hysterical. There is a regrettable lack of the sense of proportion in many who are concerned because of the suffering they perceive in the world. They "mean well" but the goal to which the well-intentioned pavement leads is proverbial. As a modern writer has recently expressed it, apropos another kind of sentimentalism, these people reverse the method of the Jesuits, and do good that evil may come of it. A typical case may be found on almost any page of the annals of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, which, in the name of humanity, must undoubtedly have perpetrated many cruelties on mankind itself. A poor old man, earning an honest and modest living with the aid of a poor old horse, was charged with cruelly working a horse in an unfit condition. It had two saddle sores. If he had been more simply endowed with the world's goods, he would have owned a better horse, and could have afforded himself less likely to abuse the skin of his old four-legged servant. In spite of his pleadings that he had eased it all he could, put oiled rags on the wounds, and eased the collar, the old fellow was fined more than he could earn in a week. It was proved that the horse winced when the N.S.P.C.A. Inspector touched the wound. "The animal must have been suffering" cruel pain, your Worship. The magistrates who fined the old man had often in the hunting field given their animals much more pain. There is no discrimination shown by the officers of the Society at Home, and the reason is that it is to their interest (or they believe it is) to prove their diligence by the number of cases and "convictions" they can report. Some suffering is inevitable in the mechanism of nature, and we would rather see the beasts live it than our fellow creatures. It is not so certain that the poet was right who declared that a small creature feels as great a pang "as when a giant dies"; but without insisting on the point, we are much more concerned for the alleviation of the giant's sufferings than for the rabbits which suffered to show the surgeons what to do, the horse that was spurred to fetch the surgeon, and the beast that was slaughtered to nourish and strengthen the patient. There is something of presumption in the way in which the more sentimental humanitarians set about improving nature. Any cruelty that is unnatural, of course, is better stopped if possible; but the sentimental Sisyphus who hopes to straighten and uplift every blade of grass down-trampled by humanity's march through the world ought to have his energy diverted to more useful channels. So long as there are little boys and girls needing care and comfort, we shall regard the money expended on Cats and Dogs Homes as money wasted. The Humanitarian League, which objects to the birching of bad boys, and the grand-motherly company which wants to mollycoddle murderers, instead of hanging them, have a better reason for existence. All, however, that we wish to convey is a warning against dropping into a habit of hysteria, or a chronically sentimental outlook on life. We find matter almost for amusement in the particular cruelty cited by the correspondent whose letter appears in this issue, for the keeping of birds as pets very often begins with a similar sentiment to that shared by people of his frame of mind. It is cruel, because the birds themselves do not like to be confined, and coddled, and petted. They prefer the hazards and cruelties of unfettered nature. That "feathered songster" the magpie, for instance, would rather be out killing, and taking his chance of being killed, than kept in the safe confinement of a cage, and regularly fed. In either condition he is bound to experience unhappiness as well as happiness. "Partridge" must look again at the Attorney-General's speech. The "additional purpose" of the amendment was introduced as a secondary argument; there was no revelling in luxurious sympathy, and the exemption specifically makes light of the bird's distaste for cruel captivity in consideration of the pleasure it affords to man, the captor. We did not intend to be cruel to this particular "Partridge," but his mention of magpies, &c., as dear little "feathered songsters," awakened us to the fact that he must be a sentimentalist.

SHIPPING NOTES.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O.S.S. steamer *Alcornoque* is due here from Singapore to-morrow.

The C.N. steamer *Chingta* leaves Kobe on the 24th Sept., p.m., and is due here on the 29th Sept., at daylight.

The O.S.S. steamer *Deucalion* left Singapore yesterday daylight, and is expected here on the 28th Sept., at daylight.

STRIKES AT MARSEILLES.

Marseilles is face to face with a very serious situation in view of the repeated shipping strikes, as the foreign shipping companies have notified their intention of adopting Genoa as a port of call. There is a general impression that the advanced Socialists have jeopardised the very existence of Marseilles as a port by their irreconcilable attitude, says the *Express* Mar-seilles correspondent.

ENLARGEMENTS

The best way to preserve your Pictures is to have them enlarged. Small prints are liable to be thrown about and thus made dirty or lost; while enlarged ones, framed and hung up, will last for ever, besides serving as decorations to the walls.

LONG, HING & CO.,

PHOTO GOODS DEALERS,
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(Same Premises as Messrs. Ah Chee.)

Hongkong, 8th August, 1904.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth say in their weekly share report, dated Hongkong, 23rd September, 1904.—A sudden lull in the market has set in, and even Indo-Chinese and Sengars which have been so much to the fore for several months, have felt the general inactivity. The chief reasons appear to be a comparative tightness in the money market, owing to the demand by Chinese to settle accounts before the Festival of the Harvest moon, to-morrow; the approaching settlements; and possibly a slight reaction from the recent rapid rise in stocks. As however all our principal local companies are reported to be doing well it is only reasonable to presume that with the passing of these celebrations the market will resume at least a portion of its previous activity.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai have changed hands in small lots during the week at \$50, but close with more shares available at that rate. The London rate remains unchanged at £68. Nationals have been placed at \$30, and more shares are required for at that rate, and could possibly be placed at half point higher.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Further sales of Unions have to be recorded at \$580, but on the issue of the Company's Report for 1903 to 1904 which has been received by shareholders with great satisfaction, the rate hardened and at time of closing shares can be placed at \$590. Canton, which have been in steady demand for some time, without much business reviving, have been placed in isolated small lots at \$225, but closed at \$237½. China and Sengars remain quiet with sales at \$61 and no further buyers over \$60. North Chinese have improved to \$72½. Yangtzes remain unchanged and without business.

TIME INSURANCES.—Hongkongs have been placed in small lots at \$330 closing steady at that rate. China Fires remain steady at \$87 at which sales have been negotiated, the market closing with buyers.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao have declined to \$29 with no buyers, or sales to report; shares could however be placed at \$28 but none seem to be available at that rate. Indo-Chinese have changed hands at \$176 and \$125 for cash and at equivalent rates forward, the market however has been comparatively quiet one and not many shares have changed hands. The closing rates \$124½ must be regarded as more or less nominal. China and Manilas have found small buyers at \$26 and close with sellers at \$29. Douglas's changed hands in the early part of the week at \$38 and \$39, but upon the publication of the Co's Report to June 30th, 1904, receded to \$34 at which rate the market closed with sellers. Star Ferries remain unchanged at \$41 and \$31 with no business but close with sellers. Shell Transports have been placed in fairly large lots at 24½, 24 and 25½ closing with buyers at 24.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars have ruled quiet at \$112 with sellers and little or no cash business. On time sales are reported at \$120, \$118 and \$117 for December, and at \$124, \$122 and \$120 for March. Market closing with an inclination to buy at the lower forward rates. Luzons are on offer at \$6 with no sales or buyers.

MINING.—We have nothing to report under this heading.

DOCKS, WHARVES, AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa failed to maintain their position and gradually fell to \$227, after further sales at \$229, and later at \$228. At time of meeting shares are procurable at \$227. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharfs have found buyers at \$113 and close with further buyers at that rate. Far-nams have been dealt in locally at from \$15 to \$18, 185 closing quiet at \$18. Forward business has been put through at equivalent rates. New Amoy Docks remain weak with sellers.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands have receded to \$153 after sales at \$154. Kowloon Lands have found buyers at \$39 and later at \$40 closing with further buyers at the former rate. West Point has changed and without business. Hotels have further advanced to \$136 and close with buyers at that rate after small sales. Humphreys' Estates have ruled steady at \$12.75 and \$12.80 with sales at those rates. At time of writing a few shares are on offer \$12.75.

COTTON MILLS.—Nothing to report.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Green Islands have again been placed at \$31 and more shares are required for. Watsons, China Boroos, and China Providents have been placed at quotations. Steam Water-boats have risen to \$21 after a meeting at which it was decided to take over Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co's water-boat business. Watkins have advanced to \$94 with sales.

MEMOS.—Douglas Steamship Co's ordinary yearly meeting on 28th inst. transfer books closed on 19th. William Powell & Co's ordinary yearly meeting on 27th inst. transfer books closed on 22nd. Union Insurance Society ordinary yearly meeting on 20th October, transfer books close from 10th to 20th Oct.

CHURCH SERVICES.

S. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.
25th September, 17th Sunday after Trinity.
Holy Communion, (7.30 a.m.)
(Matins, 11 a.m.)

Ordination Service (11 a.m.)
Processional Hymn: 359; Litany: Ferial; Anthem: "How beautiful upon the Mountains"—Stainer; Kyrie: Gadsby in C; "Veni Creator" (Hymn 157)—Attwood; Offertory Hymn: 353. The Preacher at the Ordination Service will be the Rev. W. J. Southam, B.D.

Evening Service (6.45 p.m.)
Responses, Ferial; Psalm: Purcell; Garrett, Walmisley and Purcell; Magnificat: Cooke in G (10th M.); Nunc Dimittis: Dupuis in A Major (15th M.); Hymns: 164, 229 and 274; Vesper Hymn: Ward (No. 2); Voluntary: Postlude—Smart; Andantino—Lemare.

S. PETER'S CHURCH.
Queen's Road West.
Seventeenth Sunday after Trinity.
Morning Prayer, 11 a.m.
Venite, Goss; Te Deum, Lawes; Jubilate, Ouseley; Hymns, 283, 474, 485, and 327.
Evening Prayer.

Magnificat, Purcell; Nunc Dimittis, Jones; Hymns, 311, 463, 482, and 443.
Holy Communion, 7.45 p.m.
The Church launch Dayprayer will call on ships carrying white crews to bring friends ashore to the services, between 9.15 and 10.30 a.m., and between 5.15 and 6 p.m. (Kowloon Police Pier 10.30 and 6); returning afterwards.

The Answering Penitent is the call sign. All the sittings are free and unappropriated. Visitors welcome. Books, &c., provided. Sunday School 10-10.45 a.m.

SCALP HUMOURS

Itching, Scaly and Crusted
With Loss of Hair

Speedily Cured by Cuticura
Soap and Ointment

When Every Other Remedy and
Physicians Fail.

Warm shampoos with Cuticura Soap and light dressings of Cuticura, the great skin cure, at once stop falling hair, remove crusts, scales and dandruff, soothe irritated, itching surfaces, destroy hair parasites, stimulate the hair follicles, loosen the scalp skin, supply the roots with energy and nourishment, and make the hair grow upon a sweet, healthy scalp when all else fails.

Millions of the world's best people use Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure, for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening and soothing red, rough and sore hands, for baby rashes, itches and chafings, for annoying irritations and inflammations, or too free or offensive perspiration, for ulcerative weaknesses, and many antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery.

Complete treatment for every humour, consisting of Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the skin, Cuticura Ointment, to heal the skin, and Cuticura Resolvent, to cool and cleanse the blood may now be had. A single set is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disgusting, itching, burning and scaly humours, eczemas, rashes and irritations, from infancy to age, when all else fails.

Cuticura Resolvent, liquid and in the form of Chocolate Coated Pills, Sold Everywhere and Cuticura Soap are sold throughout the world. Depot: London, 7, Charterhouse Lane, E.C.4. Sole U.S. Agents: Dr. J. C. Watson & Co., Sydney, Boston, 127 Columbia Ave., Boston, U.S.A. Send for "How to Cure Every Humour."

[61-13]

TRADE MARK.

TELEPHONE No. 135.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"YEBISU"

THE FAMOUS BEER OF JAPAN.

THIS IS A

PURE
PLEASING
POPULAR
PALATABLE
PRODUCTION

\$16.00 PER CASE OF 8 DOZEN PINTS.

SOLE AGENTS

H. PRICE & CO.

12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

DR. NEWELL WILSON. DR. WILLIAM DANIEL

DENTISTS.

Latest American Methods.

Reasonable Fees.

No charge for examinations.

Office hours 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 to 5 P.M.

31 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL

(First Floor Watkin's Building)

Hongkong 18th, February, 1904.

VISITORS TO CANTON
Should purchase
"FROM HONGKONG TO CANTON
BY THE PEARL RIVER."

BY
CAPTAIN C. V. LLOYD—(of "HANKOW")
With Illustrations, Maps and Plans.

Price.....\$1.50

On Sale at—

Hongkong: "DAILY PRESS" Office.

Messrs. KELLY & WALSH.

Messrs. W. BRANWELL & CO.

Messrs. A. S. WATSON & CO.

Canton: Hongkong, 4th October, 1903.

NOTICE.
Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to the Manager, Daily Press only, and special business matters to the Manager.
Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until terminated.
Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.
Telegraphic Address: Press. Codes: A.B.C., 6th Ed. P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.
THE COMPETITION TODAY (SATURDAY), the 24th inst., will be for SPOONS, commencing at 2.30 p.m. Ranges: 200, 500 and 800 yards. Seven Shots and a Sighter at each Range.
M. S. NORTHCOTE, Mon. Secretary. [95]
Hongkong, 24th September, 1904.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.
THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of Members of the above Club will be held at the CITY HALL on SATURDAY, the 5th OCTOBER, at 3.30 p.m.
By Order, T. F. HOUGH, Clerk of the Course. [2295]
Hongkong, 24th September, 1904.

NO. 56, CAINE ROAD.
Apply to—
KWONG YAT LOONG, 188, Wellington Street. [2293]
Hongkong, 24th September, 1904.

FOR SALE.
A CHINA PONY, 13 hands 2 inches, sound, an excellent hack; up to weight.
Apply to—
G. W. GEGG, Causeway Bay Stable. [2297]
Hongkong, 23rd September, 1904.

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO., LD.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 29th SEPTEMBER to the 1st OCTOBER Next, both days inclusive.
EDWARD OSBORNE, Secretary. [2298]
Hongkong, 23rd September, 1904.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,) on SATURDAY, the 1st OCTOBER, 1904, at Noon, alongside DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S WHARF, the following Steam-launches—
The Steam-launch "HAINING," Built of Teakwood; Length over all, 115 feet; Breadth, 20 feet; Depth, 7 1/2 feet; Engine, (High Pressure) 12; inches and Low Pressure 24 inches; Stroke, 16 inches; Boiler, 9 feet by 8 feet; Steam, 115 lbs.; Speed, 12 miles. And
The Steam-launch "KWANG SUI," Built of Teakwood; Length over all, 115 feet; Breadth, 19 feet; Depth, 7 1/2 feet; Engine, (High Pressure) 12 1/2 inches and Low Pressure 24 inches; Stroke, 16 inches; Boiler, 9 feet by 8 feet; Steam, 115 lbs.; Speed, 12 miles.
Terms—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers. [2299]
Hongkong, 24th September, 1904.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM KOBE.
The Steamship "MERIONETHSHIRE," Captain G. C. Cuny, having arrived from the above port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged into craft at their risk, and are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery.
Cargo not delivered by noon on 24th inst. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense. No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents. [2294]
Hongkong, 23rd September, 1904.

THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS AND CHINA OVERLAND TRADEREPORT is now ready and contains—
Epitomes of the Week's News.
Leading Articles.
Masonry and Catholicism.
The Hongkong Budget.
Bad Japanese Judges.
A Last Prestige.
Our Trade with Japan Local and Imperial.
Frontier Traders of Corea.
Hongkong Jottings.
Hongkong Legislative Council.
Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.
Hongkong Sanitary Board.
Supreme Court.
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd.
The Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.
The Hongkong Steam Water-Boat Co., Ltd.
Frontier Notes.
Correspondence.
British-Tibetan Treaty.
Impression of North Formosa.
Rice Trade at Macao.
Death of an American Admiral.
An Erring Guide.
Police Recreation Club.
H.K.C.C. Annual Meeting.
Imprisonment of C.C. Annual Meeting.
Imports into the Philippines.
Hongkong Rifle Association.
Kowloon Bowling Green Club.
China Trade.
Hongkong.
Miscellaneous.
Subscription, \$12 per Annum, payable in advance postage, \$2.
Extra copies 30 cents each, Cash.
Copies can be posted from the Office to addresses sent; including postage 34 cents each, or \$1 for three copies Cash.
Hongkong, 24th September, 1904.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND POOCHOW
The Company's Steamship
"THALES,"
Captain Crowe, will be despatched for the above ports on TUESDAY, the 27th inst., at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LARPAIK & CO., General Managers.
Hongkong, 24th September, 1904. [2300]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"MALTA,"
FROM LONDON, PORT SAID, SUEZ, BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.
Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out, Mark by Mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.
This vessel brings on Cargo—
From London, &c., ex s.s. Britannia, From Persian Gulf ex s.s. B.I.S.N. and E. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.
Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 5 p.m. To-day, the 23rd inst., at 4 p.m., will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.
Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed hour. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.
E. A. HEWITT, Superintendent. [1]
Hongkong, 23rd September, 1904.

HIGH-CLASS EDUCATION.
THE CLIFFE, EASTBOURNE.
A HOME SCHOOL for GIRLS, standing in its own grounds of 4 1/2 acres, 110 feet above sea level. A large staff of Masters and Teachers and full provision for outdoor games. Sanitary arrangements perfect. Eastbourne is about one hour and a half from London by express, and is well known to be one of the healthiest places on the South Coast.
For terms, illustrated Prospectus and references
Apply to—
DEACON, LOOKER & DEACON, Solicitors, Hongkong. [2240]
Shanghai, 17th September, 1904.

SPECIAL SALE will be held at the ITALIAN CONVENT on behalf of the POOR ORPHANS on the 23rd and 24th inst., at 2 p.m., of Ladies' and Children's Underclothing, Children's Dresses, and other embroidered articles, suitable for Birthday Presents, &c.
The Superintendess hopes to receive and merit a large share of the public patronage, who have at all times given her proof of their generosity.
ITALIAN CONVENT, 23, Caine Road. [2239]
Hongkong, 17th September, 1904.

DANISH subjects are hereby requested to have themselves registered at this Consulate.
ARMIN HAUT, Consul. [2269]
Hongkong, 21st September, 1904.

NOTICE.
The Undersigned has Opened his CONSULTING ROOMS on the FIRST FLOOR of 34, Queen's Road Central (Old Hongkong Club Building), opposite the General Post Office.
Dr. A. CARREIRA D'AZEVEDO, Medical Practitioner. [2269]
Hongkong, 23rd September, 1904.

LESSONS IN FRENCH.
NEW and easy method of learning French in a few months, mainly by conversations with a Frenchman. Terms very moderate. Also Lessons in English by an English Lady, B. R., Care of Office of this Paper. [2200]
Hongkong, 16th May, 1903.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply to H. M. Naval Yard of the undermentioned timber materials for one year from 12th October, 1904, viz—
Task. Bulk. Thickstuff.
American Fir. Scantling, Plank and Board.
Hardwoods.
Oregon Spars.
Form of tender, and information in regard to the conditions of Contract, &c., can be obtained on application to the Naval Store Officer, H. M. Naval Yard. To enable persons tendering to estimate what stocks they would be expected to keep, they will be provided, if necessary, with a statement showing the expenditure of the different descriptions of material during the twelve months ending 30th June last. A deposit of one hundred dollars will be required with each tender, but this will be returned on the acceptance or rejection of the same.
The tenders, which will be received till Noon on 28th inst., should be sealed and addressed to the Commanding Officer, H. M. Naval Yard, Hongkong, 21st September, 1904. [2271]

PASSENGERS to England not on arrival. HARRIS, cleared forward, stored. Lowest rates. Agents to Board of Agriculture for importation of Eggs. Special attention to Bills of Lading—W. CURTIS & SONS, LD., 23 WEST SMITHFIELD, LONDON, E.C.4.

PURE FRESH WATER.
THE HONGKONG STEAM WATER-BOAT CO., LD., is prepared to supply ANY QUANTITY of PURE FRESH WATER to the Shipping, both for Deck and Boilers.
Call Flag W. J. W. KEW, Manager, 1st Floor, 37, Connaught Road. [1473]
Hongkong, 13th June, 1903.

AN INVOICE OF WATCHMAKERS' and JEWELLERS' TOOLS and MATERIALS.
ONE PLAT MIL. MACHINE;
ONE PAIR TELEPHONES;
&c., &c., &c.
TERMS OF SALE—As Customary.
V. I. REMEDIOS, Auctioneer. [2282]
Hongkong, 21st September, 1904.

THE JAPAN LAUNDRY COMPANY.
UNDER New Management the above Company is now prepared to accept washing in any quantity from Town, Peak and Kowloon residents—also from Ships.
Work Splendidly Executed.
Charges—Moderate.
F. G. ALLEN, Manager, Town Office, 36, Queen's Road Central (above Messrs. Watson's Old Establishment). [2144]
Hongkong 3rd September, 1904.

AUCTIONS.
PUBLIC AUCTION.
The Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY (SATURDAY), the 24th SEPTEMBER, 1904, at 2.30 p.m., at his SALES ROOMS, Queen's Road, LADIES' DRESS MATERIALS, SILKS, FLANNELS, WHITE SHIRTINGS, HOLLAND, WOOL SOCKS, and HATS.
GENTLEMEN'S SUIT LENGTHS and COATINGS.
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THE HONGKONG FOOTBALL CLUB.
THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held in the HONGKONG HOTEL on WEDNESDAY, the 28th SEPTEMBER, at 5.30 p.m.
H. F. CHARD, Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 19th September, 1904. [2243]

HONGKONG CLUB.
NOTICE.
THE SIXTH DRAWING of SIXTY-FIVE DEBENTURES of the Hongkong Club, \$100 each, was held in the Hongkong Club House, on MONDAY, the 19th inst., when the following Debentures were drawn for redemption—
27 303 800 1266 1603
28 331 814 1270 1619
29 352 822 1296 1629
30 425 907 1314 1680
31 453 1007 1319 1675
32 473 1095 1348 1677
33 509 1114 1428 1679
34 575 1140 1442 1711
35 611 1149 1542 1756
36 615 1153 1573 1820
37 621 1189 1591 1847
38 625 1238 1592 1865
39 717 1264 1601 1977
and will be payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on the 30th day of September, 1904, in exchange for surrender of same.
By Order, C. H. GRACE, Secretary. [2256]
Hongkong, 19th September, 1904.

HONGKONG HOCKEY CLUB.
THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at the HONGKONG CLUB on THURSDAY, the 29th SEPTEMBER, at 5.15 p.m.
T. C. GRAY, Hon. Secretary. [2290]
Hongkong, 23rd September, 1904.

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.
THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club will be held in the PRIVATE DINING ROOM, of the Hongkong Hotel on THURSDAY, 29th September, at 6 p.m.
The business before the meeting will be—
1. Passing the Accounts for 1903-04.
2. Election of Officers for 1904-05.
3. The dates of the Club Races 1904-05.
Hongkong, 21st September, 1904. [2270]

GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.
REVENUE FARMS FOR 1905, 1906, 1907.
TENDERS will be received by the Secretary to the Governor, Sandakan, on or before the 15th November, 1904, for the following Revenue Farms for the year 1905, or for the three years 1905, 1906, 1907.
OPTUM FARMS.
SPIRIT LICENSE FARMS.
PAWNBROKING FARMS.
GAMBLING RESTRICTION FARMS (North Borneo only).
For particulars, apply to Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Hongkong, 27th August, 1904. [2084]

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.
CUSTOMS FARM 1905.
TENDERS are invited up to 12 Noon, 15th November, 1904, for the Customs Farm, including the sole right to collect all Import and Export duties payable to Government exclusive of Import duties on Wines, Beer and Spirituous Liquors which are farmed separately, and Export duty on Estate Tobacco, Timber, Coal, Minerals, Cutch and Manufactured products for the year 1905.
Tenders may be for the whole territory (exclusive of Province Clarke) extending from Sepitong River in Padas Bay on the West Coast, to Bongsak Point, Sibako Bay on the East Coast, including all Rivers, Rivers and Islands within the State, or for each separate district.
Each tender should state the monthly rent tendered.
This Farm is subject to the laws and regulations now in force or to any laws or regulations which may from time to time be enacted or issued by Government.
Any further information on the subject may be obtained from Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co., Hongkong, the Finance Commissioner, Sandakan, or from the Residents or Officers-in-Charge of the different districts or stations.
Tenders should be sealed and addressed to the Secretary to the Actg. Governor of British North Borneo.
Every tender must state the nature of the security to be offered, and which must be partly in cash, to be deposited in an approved Bank or partly in land and house property.
The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.
Hongkong, 27th August, 1904. [2085]

THE HONGKONG STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND POOCHOW
The Company's Steamship
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Hongkong, 24th September, 1904. [2300]

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HONGKONG CLUB.
NOTICE.
THE SIXTH DRAWING of SIXTY-FIVE DEBENTURES of the Hongkong Club, \$100 each, was held in the Hongkong Club House, on MONDAY, the 19th inst., when the following Debentures were drawn for redemption—
27 303 800 1266 1603
28 331 814 1270 1619
29 352 822 1296 1629
30 425 907 1314 1680
31 453 1007 1319 1675
32 473 1095 1348 1677
33 509 1114 1428 1679
34 575 1140 1442 1711
35 611 1149 1542 1756
36 615 1153 1573 1820
37 621 1189 1591 1847
38 625 1238 1592 1865
39 717 1264 1601 1977
and will be payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on the 30th day of September, 1904, in exchange for surrender of same.
By Order, C. H. GRACE, Secretary. [2256]
Hongkong, 19th September, 1904.

HONGKONG HOCKEY CLUB.
THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at the HONGKONG CLUB on THURSDAY, the 29th SEPTEMBER, at 5.15 p.m.
T. C. GRAY, Hon. Secretary. [2290]
Hongkong, 23rd September, 1904.

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.
THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club will be held in the PRIVATE DINING ROOM, of the Hongkong Hotel on THURSDAY, 29th September, at 6 p.m.
The business before the meeting will be—
1. Passing the Accounts for 1903-04.
2. Election of Officers for 1904-05.
3. The dates of the Club Races 1904-05.
Hongkong, 21st September, 1904. [2270]

GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.
REVENUE FARMS FOR 1905, 1906, 1907.
TENDERS will be received by the Secretary to the Governor, Sandakan, on or before the 15th November, 1904, for the following Revenue Farms for the year 1905, or for the three years 1905, 1906, 1907.
OPTUM FARMS.
SPIRIT LICENSE FARMS.
PAWNBROKING FARMS.
GAMBLING RESTRICTION FARMS (North Borneo only).
For particulars, apply to Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Hongkong, 27th August, 1904. [2084]

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.
CUSTOMS FARM 1905.
TENDERS are invited up to 12 Noon, 15th November, 1904, for the Customs Farm, including the sole right to collect all Import and Export duties payable to Government exclusive of Import duties on Wines, Beer and Spirituous Liquors which are farmed separately, and Export duty on Estate Tobacco, Timber, Coal, Minerals, Cutch and Manufactured products for the year 1905.
Tenders may be for the whole territory (exclusive of Province Clarke) extending from Sepitong River in Padas Bay on the West Coast, to Bongsak Point, Sibako Bay on the East Coast, including all Rivers, Rivers and Islands within the State, or for each separate district.
Each tender should state the monthly rent tendered.
This Farm is subject to the laws and regulations now in force or to any laws or regulations which may from time to time be enacted or issued by Government.
Any further information on the subject may be obtained from Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co., Hongkong, the Finance Commissioner, Sandakan, or from the Residents or Officers-in-Charge of the different districts or stations.
Tenders should be sealed and addressed to the Secretary to the Actg. Governor of British North Borneo.
Every tender must state the nature of the security to be offered, and which must be partly in cash, to be deposited in an approved Bank or partly in land and house property.
The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.
Hongkong, 27th August, 1904. [2085]

THE JAPAN LAUNDRY COMPANY.
UNDER New Management the above Company is now prepared to accept washing in any quantity from Town, Peak and Kowloon residents—also from Ships.
Work Splendidly Executed.
Charges—Moderate.
F. G. ALLEN, Manager, Town Office, 36, Queen's Road Central (above Messrs. Watson's Old Establishment). [2144]
Hongkong 3rd September, 1904.

AUCTIONS.
PUBLIC AUCTION.
The Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY (SATURDAY), the 24th SEPTEMBER, 1904, at 2.30 p.m., at his SALES ROOMS, Queen's Road, LADIES' DRESS MATERIALS, SILKS, FLANNELS, WHITE SHIRTINGS, HOLLAND, WOOL SOCKS, and HATS.
GENTLEMEN'S SUIT LENGTHS and COATINGS.
Also
AN INVOICE OF WATCHMAKERS' and JEWELLERS' TOOLS and MATERIALS.
ONE PLAT MIL. MACHINE;
ONE PAIR TELEPHONES;
&c., &c., &c.
TERMS OF SALE—As Customary.
V. I. REMEDIOS, Auctioneer. [2282]
Hongkong, 21st September, 1904.

THE HONGKONG STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND POOCHOW
The Company's Steamship
"THALES,"
Captain Crowe, will be despatched for the above ports on TUESDAY, the 27th inst., at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LARPAIK & CO., General Managers.
Hongkong, 24th September, 1904. [2300]

HONGKONG CLUB.
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2. Election of Officers for 1904-05.
3. The dates of the Club Races 1904-05.
Hongkong, 21st September, 1904. [2270]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

WILLIAM POWELL LIMITED.
THE THIRD ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above named Company will be held at the COMPANY'S PREMISES, No. 28, Queen's Road Central, on TUESDAY, the 27th September, 1904, at 3 o'clock p.m., to receive the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending June 30th, 1904, electing Directors and declaring a Dividend.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd to the 27th SEPTEMBER, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
E. A. M. WILLIAMS, Secretary.
Hongkong, 15th September, 1904. [2228]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th SEPTEMBER, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1904.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th to the 28th SEPTEMBER, both days inclusive.
DOUGLAS LARPAIK & CO., General Managers.
Hongkong, 13th September, 1904. [2219]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF THE SOCIETY will be held at its HEAD OFFICE, No. 1, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 20th OCTOBER, 1904, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors together with statements of account for the year 1903 and for the half year ending 30th June, 1904, and of declaring dividends, &c.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from the 10th October to the 20th October, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board.
C. MONTAGUE EDE, Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 20th September, 1904. [2273]

THE EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRIASIA AND CHINA TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.
DEFERRING to the Notice of 22nd June last, the senders of Telegrams are hereby advised that from the 1st of OCTOBER next, the charges for Telegrams will (subject to revision after three months) be collected at the rate of FORTY-FOUR CENTS to equal ONE FRANC.
J. M. BECK, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 19th September, 1904. [2245]

CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING CO., LD.
DIVIDEND of 7 1/2 per cent (1/6d. per Share) free of Taxes, has been declared by the Directors of the above Company. The Dividend Warrants are negotiable at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, and the Russo-Chinese Bank at Tientsin and Shanghai.
Hongkong, 20th September, 1904. [2255]

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.
ISSUE OF 30,000 NEW SHARES OF \$10 EACH.
PURSUANT to Resolution the General Managers of A. S. Watson & Co., Limited, hereby invite applications from the Shareholders of the Company for the issue of 30,000 new shares of \$10 each at a Premium of 10 per cent, or \$11 a share.
Each Registered Shareholder on the 28th day of September, 1904, applying for the New Issue will be entitled to one share for every two shares registered in his name. Shares not applied for by those entitled to apply will be dealt with by the General Managers in accordance with Article 40 of

INTIMATIONS

THE
"APOLLO"

MAKES MUSICIANS OF US ALL.
IT IS A SPLENDID ACCOMPANIST.
IT MAKES ENTERTAINING VERY EASY.
YOUNG AND OLD CAN PLAY THE NOBLEST SCORE WITH THE FINISH AND EXPRESSION OF A MASTER.
IT IS THOROUGHLY RELIABLE, AND IS SOLD AT A REASONABLE PRICE.

EITHER FOR

Cash or Hire

PURCHASE FROM

\$385.

THE APOLLO MASTER-PIANO PLAYER.

DAILY RECITALS

THE ROBINSON PIANO CO. LD.

Hongkong, 24th August, 1904. [2150]

WEI CHEETOO & CO.

IMPORTERS, EXPORTERS
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.
SPECIALITY: HUMAN HAIR,
No. 12, Pottinger Street, Hongkong.
Agencies—
CHIEF CHONG, Dealer in Human Hair.
SHUN LOONG, Preserved Ginger Factory.
CHOW LUNG YEE, Fire Cracker Factory
Hongkong, 1st June, 1904. [1387]

A. LING & CO.,
FURNITURE STORE,
PLATED, GLASS AND CROCKERY
WARE, &c., and FOOCHOW
LAQUERED WARE.
68, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Hongkong, 21st September, 1903. [2276]

HIRANO WATER,
THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS.
PURE, SPARKLING, INVIGORATING.

THE LEADING MINERAL WATER OF THE EAST
Bottled in Japan by H. E. REYNOLDS & Co.

BEWARE OF JAPANESE IMITATIONS.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO., AGENTS
Hongkong, 31st July, 1903. [1898]

AMOY ENGINEERING CO. LD. AMOY
CALL FLAG E.

REPAIR WORK to Steamers and
Launches. Castings in Brass and Iron.
Moderate charges. Work solicited.
J. D. EDWARDS,
Manager.
Amoy, 3rd December, 1903. 150

MITSU BISHI DOCKYARD
AND ENGINE WORKS,
NAGASAKI.
CODE WORD: "DOCK" NAGASAKI.
A.I. A.B.C., Scott's and Engineering Code
Used.

DOCK No. 1 (at TATEGAMI).
Extreme Length... 523 feet.
Length on Blocks... 513
Width of Entrance on Top... 30
Width of Entrance on Bottom... 77
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide... 26 1/2

DOCK No. 2 (at MUKAJIMA).
Extreme Length... 371 feet
Length on Blocks... 350
Width of Entrance on Top... 66
Width of Entrance on Bottom... 53
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide... 22
PATENT SLIP (at KOSUGI).
Can take vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.

THE WORKS are well equipped with the
LATEST IMPROVEMENTS and can
execute any kind of work in SHIPBUILD-
ING and MARINE ENGINEERING as well
as in REPAIRING OF SHIPS.
The COMPANY has a SALVAGE
STEAMER, 712 TONS GROSS, FITTED
WITH POWERFUL SALVAGE PLANT
READY AT SHORT NOTICE. 1703

RUSSIA AND BRITISH
SHIPPING.

The Times of August 26th publishes an
important statement by the Premier, which we
reproduce. It was made to a deputation
from the East India and China Trade
section of the London Chamber of Commerce,
including Mr. W. Koswick, M.P. The section
had just met and resolved to ask the Govern-
ment to take "immediate and effective steps"
to secure reasonable protection for British
shipping, now in peril of ruin owing to Russian
action.

Mr. Balfour said: I will make some observa-
tions now on the general view that the
Government has taken on this question. In the
first place, it really divides itself into more than
one branch, which have to be considered quite
separately and in the light of different con-
siderations.

THE RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET.

There are, to begin with, the special diffi-
culties that arose between us and the Russian
Government over the fact that captures were
made by ships belonging to the Volunteer Fleet
which issued through the Dardanelles in the
character of vessels which were not vessels of
war. You are aware that led to rather an acute
controversy between the two Governments, the
result of which was that the Russian Govern-
ment informed us that, without making any
statement upon the matter of principle, we
might rely upon it that these vessels of this
fleet would make no more captures. You
are also aware, according to information which
has appeared in the public Press—and which
is, I believe, authentic—that one of these ships,
the *Smolensk*, stopped and searched, but did
not detain, a British ship in the neighbourhood
of the Cape of Good Hope. I need hardly say
that this produced a very painful impression
here; and we have been making urgent
inquiries as to how this incident was to be
reconciled with the assurance which we had
received from the Russian Government. It
appears that neither the Russian Embassy
here, nor, I suspect, the Foreign Office at
St. Petersburg, were aware of the fact that
the messages which had been sent to those
two ships of the Volunteer Fleet for the purpose
of preventing them from making any more
captures had not reached their destination. It
was an unfortunate occurrence; but the Russian
Government have now requested us to send
ourselves and convey a message to those ships,
carrying out the pledges already given; and we
have ordered two cruisers from the Cape of Good
Hope to search for them without delay—for the
Smolensk and the *Peterburg*, of which we have
heard nothing, but which we believe to be in
that part of the world—and to convey to them
the message which they had left the Red Sea
apparently too soon to obtain by the channel of
communication, which previously had been
adopted by the Russian Government. I hope,

therefore, we may really consider the episode
connected with the Volunteer Fleet as now
finally at an end; and most assuredly, should
they attempt, as I do not think they will,
to make any further capture, no such capture will
be recognized by our Government, nor, I believe,
by the Russian Government.

THE GOVERNMENT AND CONTRABAND OF WAR.

That, however, is obviously only a part of the
larger problems which the present condition of
belligerency has raised—problems of consider-
able complexity, due in part, at all events, to
the fact that Europe has really known no
circumstances precisely like these for many
years, and that new conditions have arisen
which were little foreseen before. I have been
asked, not by you, gentlemen, either in your
letter to Lord Lansdowne or in the resolutions
which are enclosed in it, but I have been asked
by other important bodies representing the
shipping interest, notably by the Liverpool
Steamship Owners' Association, to define more
clearly the nature of contraband of war. I am
not sure that the request in that form is one
which could by any possibility be fulfilled. I
could not give a list of things which are or
which are not contraband of war, nor could any
international lawyer fulfil any such demand.
But a principles we have laid down as we
believe, in absolute conformity with the laws and
practice of nations, is that warlike stores carried
to a belligerent are undoubtedly contraband of
war, that coal carried to a belligerent for the
purpose of aiding him in his warlike operations
is undoubtedly contraband, that foodstuffs
carried to an army in the field or to a beleaguered
fortress, or carried to a foreign country to
aid the troops or fleet, are contraband, but that
we do not accept the doctrine which is apparent-
ly laid down—and I lay stress on the word
"apparently," because there is some ambiguity
about it—we do not accept the doctrine appar-
ently laid down in the Russian notification,
that coal, foodstuffs, cotton, and many other
things are absolute contraband of war, and that
the mere fact that they are found on board ship
justifies the seizure of the goods and, in certain
circumstances, the capture and retention of the
vessel. But I have stated all that, perhaps
with more precision because with more care and
preparation, in the House of Commons. It has
been put most clearly by Lord Lansdowne in a
despatch to the Russian Government; and from
the position we have just taken up there is no, I

will not say probability, but possibility, of our
receding, inasmuch as we think we stand, we
know that we stand, upon the solid basis of the
recognized international law to be found in all the
text-books, and which is in accordance with the
general practice of civilized nations. I do not
think, therefore, I can make that more clear by
any statement to you than I have already made
it clear in my statement in the House of Com-
mons, or than Lord Lansdowne has put it in the
important despatches in which he conveyed our
views to the Russian Government.

THE TREATMENT OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN
SHIPPING.

There remains what I believe to be the most
important subject on which you have come to
me to-day. I believe what has really moved the
feelings of the shipowners in the country and
has influenced the estimate of risks of
underwriters is the idea that British
shipping is subject to one law by the belligerents,
or by one of the belligerents, and that
foreign shipping is subject to another
and a more lenient law. If that is so, it would
undoubtedly be a most serious infringement and
breach of international amity, and would
evidently raise questions of the most serious
importance. I do not think the matter, however,
as yet in any sense proved. I would point out
that, so far as my information goes, derived
partly from this meeting and partly from other
sources, we really cannot say as yet that there
is any conclusive proof that so gross a violation
of the principles of justice as well as of inter-
national friendship has been committed by any
Russian Prize Court or by any Russian officials.
The number of our ships trading to the East
I tell me, is 90 per cent. of the whole. I
think everyone will admit that the number of
captures and the amount of interference bears a
very different proportion to that of 90 per
cent. I presume we should naturally expect,
if we have 90 per cent. of the trade and
the number of captures and investigations
and stoppages would bear a correspond-
ing ratio. That certainly has not been the case,
nor indeed anything like the case. Two British
ships, I regret to say, have been sunk, raising a
most serious issue; but one German ship has un-
dergone the same fate; and though it is true that
compensation has been paid with regard to one
German vessel, I am informed that compensa-
tion has already been paid in regard to a British
vessel, the *Foxton Hall*. As regards the com-
parison which has been drawn between the
treatment of the *Arabia* on the one hand and
the *Catcha* on the other, you may have news
later than I have; but I do not think that the
latest news with regard to the *Catcha* is to the
effect that a commission is sitting at Vladivostok
to examine the cargo, and we have no
evidence that, if the cargo be of the same
character, and the voyage be to a similar desti-
nation as the German ship, the like treatment
will not be meted out to the owners of the
British ship and to the owners of the British
cargo. I should hope it would be so. The case
of the *Scandia* and the *Malacca* I should hardly
admit to be one which it is worth either for
those interested in the trade as shipowners or
as merchants or as underwriters to consider.
The whole episode of the *Malacca* was excep-
tional. It dragged in quite alien considerations
—all to all the other cases that have arisen,
—and certainly, were I an underwriter, I should
not base my rates upon anything that happened
in connexion with it. I think there was a
British ship taken at the same time as the
Scandia, which was also released with the
Scandia.

INSURANCE RATES.

We then come to the question of the relative
rates of insurance. Here, of course, the Govern-
ment have no power of interference; it rests
entirely with the underwriters to form their
own estimate of what relative risks are. I
should almost judge that they have based the
high rates they insist upon for British shipping
rather more upon a general impression that
British shipping is likely to be relatively ill-
treated than upon any of the specific cases
which you have brought before me, and which
hardly seem to bear out so serious a contention
as one of our chief duties to see that absolute
equality of treatment with foreign shipping;
but, on the other hand, shipowners and under-
writers must remember that it is not always
very easy to put your finger upon a particu-
lar decision of a particular Prize Court, or
of a particular act of a particular official and
say:—“This is precisely on all fours with some
other case with which you have had to deal, and
in the other case, which had reference to a
foreign vessel, you have adopted different
principles and have come to different con-
clusions, thereby intentionally apparently, an-
nouncing that the view, damaging the shipping of
one particular country.” But I should hope that if
this meeting between us, in which I have spoken
with absolute frankness, has no other effect, it
will have the effect of clearing up anxieties which,
I trust and believe, should not, against my own
sincere belief, turn out that there really is some
discrimination used by Russian officials or
Russian Prize Courts as against shipping in
this country. I think you may rely upon his
Majesty's Government taking every step to see
that no disastrous state of things should be
brought to an end. Did it exist it could clearly
be a flagrant violation of common justice; it
would be a violation of the fundamental
principles of equity. It would be more than
that; it would be an act of great unfriendliness
towards this country on the part of one of the
belligerents, of unfriendliness which might have
consequences so serious to our trade that it would
be impossible for us to pass it by. At all events,
I refuse to contemplate so disastrous a result.
But I can assure you on behalf of the Govern-
ment, that when we advised his Majesty to put
in his Majesty's most gracious Speech from the
Throne the sentence about our firm determina-
tion to uphold our neutral rights we were
using no vain phrase and making no empty
suggestions, but that we meant precisely what
we said, and that the great shipping industry
of this country may rely upon our doing all that
is right and just to protect the interests which
are not merely the interests of the shipowners,
but the interests of the whole of this great
mercantile community.

THE RIGHTS OF BELLIGERENTS AND
NEUTRALS.

All I would ask them to remember in their
turn is that belligerents have rights as well as
neutrals. We have in our time been belligerents,
and have exercised belligerents' rights
to the full. It may be, though I hope not in
our time, that we may be belligerents again, and
that we shall have to appeal to the law of nations
to enable us to protect our rights as belligerents,
and that we shall then be obliged to ignore
the interests of our own shipping who are
engaged on the risky, but no doubt perfectly
legitimate, operation of carrying contraband
of war to our enemies. Never let any nation
forget that those who are at peace to-day may
be at war to-morrow, and that those who are
at war to-day may be at peace to-morrow. But in

exercising our rights, whether as neutrals or as
belligerents, let us have regard to that great
body of the international law which, though far
from perfect, and which, in my opinion,
requires in many particulars revision at the
present time, has done much for civilization;
and if we can look at the question on both sides,
and approach it in a spirit of moderation, I think
we shall do well in our own interests and in the
interest of the world. But I am with you in
thinking that if Russia or either belligerent
appeal to international law to support their
rights as belligerents, we have a right to appeal
to that same law to uphold our rights as neu-
trals; and depend upon it, these rights of
neutrals, in so far as they touch the interests of
this country, will not be ignored by the Govern-
ment, to which, for the moment at all events,
the interests of this country have been entrusted.
(Cheers.)

Mr. Angier pointed out that the *Foxton Hall*
carried a cargo of coals for the Russians,
and that the vessel was bought by the Russians.

Mr. Balfour.—That does not quite accord
with the information which has reached me,
but I will have the matter looked into.

Mr. Angier observed that the Germans had
sold to the Russians a considerable number of
fine trading ships, and one of them had been
converted into a war vessel, and had actually
stopped one of our ships. That was a case of
the *Alabama* over again.

Mr. Balfour.—No. This has been carefully
considered by the law officers and the Govern-
ment. There can be no doubt that merchant
ships may be sold by neutrals to any Government,
and that that Government may turn these
ships into cruisers if they please. I believe that
one of the ships bought by Russia was a British
ship. I do not believe, in this respect, that we
can complain of a breach of international law.
The deputation, having thanked Mr. Balfour,
then withdrew.

TO REPEL MOSQUITOES,
always use at bedtime
CALVERT'S
20 per cent.
CARBOLIC SOAP

A popular Soap in hot climates, as it is most
refreshing for the toilet, in addition to the bene-
ficial properties afforded by the high percentage
Calvert's Pure Carbolic.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, Eng.

MAKES THE SKIN
AS SOFT AS
VELVET
SAROLA
Removes all
ROUGHNESS,
REDNESS, HEAT,
IRRITATION, TAN, and
KEEPS THE SKIN
SOFT, SMOOTH, and
ALL THE YEAR ROUND
Delightfully COOLING & REFRESHING
during the summer
Bottles 1/6, 1/3, and 2/6 each
M. BETHAM & SON, Cheltenham.
1925

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS are
warranted to cure in either sex, all acquired or
constitutional from the Discharges Urinary
Organs, Gravel, and Pains in the Back. Free
from Mercury. Established upwards of 30
years. Sold by all Chemists and Patent
Medicine Vendors throughout the World.
Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND
COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England



MITSU BISHI GOSHI-KWAISHA
(MITSU BISHI CO.)

COAL DEPARTMENT
MARUNO-UCHI, TOKYO.
Cable Address: "IWASAKI,"
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kong and Shanghai Agencies.
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BRANCH OFFICES:—
NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, KARATSU
AND HANKOW.

AGENCIES:—
SHANGHAI: H. J. H. TRIPP.
HONGKONG: H. U. JEFFRIES.
MANILA: COMPAÑIA MARITIMA.
YOKOHAMA: M. ASADA.

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Im-
perial Japanese Navy and Foreign Navies;
Imperial Armies; the Imperial Railway;
Sanyo, Kinshu and the other Principal Rail
Sanyo, Kinshu and the other Principal Rail
Sanyo, Kinshu and the other Principal Rail
Sanyo, Kinshu and the other Principal Rail

SOLE PROPRIETORS of Takashima,
Ochi, Shinaw, Nanzatsu and Kami-Yamada
Collieries and also Hojo Colliery, which will be
ready to produce on a large scale the best Buzen
Coal from 1905.

Sole Agents for Kigio, Komatsu (Tagawa)
and Matsushima Coals.
The Head and Branch Offices and the Agen-
cies of the Company will receive any order for
Coals produced from the above Collieries.

Coal sold in 1903 by the Company amounted
to 1,210,000 tons.

TAKASHIMA COAL.
New and additional shafts at the Takashima
Colliery have been completed and this well-
known best and most economical steam coal in
the EAST is now produced in abundance and
can be supplied in any quantity.
Hongkong, 26th April, 1904. [112]

QUAN WAH & CO.
GRANITE AND MARBLE MERCHANTS.
EXPORTERS AND CONTRACTORS.
Sole Agents of
QUAN TAI & CO., Lime Manufacturers.
All descriptions of
GRANITE AND MARBLE FOR EXPORT.
Dealers in
GRANITE AND MARBLE MONUMENTS
Prices & Estimates on Application.
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, 17th October, 1899. [174]

STATE EXPRESS
CIGARETTES

ABSOLUTELY UNIQUE IN THEIR QUALITIES.
Packed in Patent Vacuum Air Tight Tins of 50 Cigarettes, thereby retaining
their magnificent flavour in any climate.
Obtainable from LANT, CRAWFORD & CO., Ltd., Hong Kong.
Manufacturers: ARDATH TOBACCO CO., LONDON, E.C.

THE CIGARETTES OF THE
FUTURE.

ONCE SMOKED ALWAYS SMOKED.

E. D. PROTOPAPAS & CO.
ALEXANDRIA & CAIRO, EGYPT.
FINEST EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.
TRADE MARK.



LOTUS.	KARIM,
Large Size \$5.00 per 100	Large Size \$3.75 per 100
Gold Tip—Medium Size	Medium Size \$3.50
\$3.75 per 100	THABIT,
ZAFAR,	Large Size \$3.00 per 100
Large Size \$4.60 per 100	Medium \$2.75 per 100
Medium Size \$4.20	

SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG:

KRUSE & CO., CONNAUGHT HOUSE.**JOHN ROBERTS & COMPANY, LTD.**

BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS.

BOMBAY.

Undertake to Supply a First-class full sized Billiard Table, design No. 1, to following Specifica-
tion, viz: on Eight Massive turned Legs, raised panels to Knees, Carved Brackets, Screwed
Mouldings, double bolted, best Welsh Slate Bed, extra heavy solid cushion rails fitted with our
new low set Express Cushions, patent invisible Pocket Plates, best Whipeord Pockets, Six Chalk
Cups, Superfine West of England Cloth, and patent adjusting toes with lever for levelling
complete with the following accessories:—

12 Selected Ash Cues	1 Wall Cue Rack.
1 Butt Rest with Patent Brass Head.	1 Wall Butt Rack.
1 Billiard Rest with Patent Brass Head.	1 Set Billiard Rules, Framed.
1 Long Butt.	1 Best Billiard Brush.
1 Mid Butt.	1 Set "Crystalline" or "Bonzoine" Bill. Balls.
1 Billiard Marking Board.	1 Box Best Cue Tips, Assorted.
1 Dust Cover for Table.	1 Cue Tip Fastener with File.
Straightedge and Circle.	1 Bottle Cue Cement.
1 Best Spirit Level.	1 Box Silk Spots.
1 Smoothing Iron with Shoes.	2 Dozen Best White Chalk.

Packed and delivered free on Board Hongkong or Shanghai Harbour for the sum of Rs. 1,400
nett.

Illustrated price lists giving prices and particulars of everything pertaining to billiards can
be had on application from the Offices of this paper.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1904

[927—4]

GRIP
HEAD
BACK
ACHE
Painkiller
taken in hot water, sweetened, before go-
ing to bed, will break it up if taken in time.
There is only one Painkiller,
"PERRY DAVID."

[1516—1]

JAPAN COALS.
MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA
(MITSUI & CO.)
HEAD OFFICE:—1, SURUGA-CHO, TOKYO.
LONDON BRANCH:—34, LIME STREET, E.C.
HONGKONG BRANCH:—PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, ICE HOUSE STREET

OTHER BRANCHES:
New York, San Francisco, Hamburg, Bombay, Singapore, Sourabaya, Manila, Amoy, Shanghai,
Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang, Port Arthur, Seoul, Chemulpo, Yokohama, Yokosuka,
Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Kure, Shimoda, Moji, Wakamatsu, Karatsu, Nagasaki,
Kuchinotsu, Sasebo, Maiduru Miko, Hakodate, Taipei, &c.

Telegraphic Address: "MITSUI" (A.B.C. and A 1 Codes)

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Armies and the State
Railways; Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail
and Freight Steamers.
SOLE PROPRIETORS of the Famous Miike, Tagawa, Yamano and Ida Coal Mines; and
SOLE AGENTS for Hokoku, Honda, Kanada, Fujinotani, Mamada, Mannoura, Onoura Otsuji,
Sasahara Tsubakuro, Yoshinotani, Yoshio, Yumotohara, and other Coals.
S. MINAMI, Manager, Hongkong.

CARTRIDGES.
IMPORTED EVERY MONTH, THERE
FORE ALWAYS FRESH

ELEY'S, SCHULTZ'S, AMBRITTE
ELEY'S AND KYNOC'S SPORTING
CARTRIDGES 8, 10, 12, 16, and 20 BORE.
and NEWCASTLE CHILLED SHOT in
all Sizes, Nos. 10 to 5555. AIR GUNS and
AMMUNITION in Variety.

W.M. SCHMIDT & CO.
Hongkong 28th November, 1902.
DAVID GUNSAK & SON'S
MERCHANDISE
NAVY BOILED
LONG FLAX
RELIANCE CROWN
TAPERING
ARNHOLD, KALBERG & CO.
Sole Agents.

RUINART PERE & FILS, REIMS
Established 1719,
CHAMPAGNE CROWERS AND
SHIPPERS.
Ship only the Finest Quality
Extra Dry (Green Seal)
LAUTS, WEGENER & CO.,
Sole Agents.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1903. 21

TAI WOO,
PHOTOGRAPHER AND PORTRAIT
PAINTER.

33, Queen's Road Central, 2nd Floor.
Hongkong, 8th August, 1904. [1332]

ROWLAND'S
ODONTO
WHITENS
THE TEETH.
PREVENTS DECAY
SWEETENS THE BREATH
MADE IN ENGLAND AND CHEMISTS

[3383—3]

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

ALACRITY, British despatch-boat, 1,700, Comdr. R. M. Harbord, 23rd Sept., Wei-hai-wei 18th Sept. and Woonsoo 20th.

HAIMUN, British str., 636, A. Robson, 23rd Sept., Coast Ports and Swatow 22nd Sept., General—Douglas Leprik & Co.

KONIGSBERG, German str., 1,282, C. Gosewisch, 23rd Sept., Bangkok 14th Sept., General—Butterfield & Swire.

MAITA, British str., 3,900, R. A. Peters, 23rd Sept., Bombay 7th Sept. and Singapore 18th, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

MEIKONETHSHIRE, British str., 1,950, G. C. Cundy, 23rd Sept., Poochow 21st Sept., General—Shewan, Tomes & Co.

NUBIA, British str., 3,444, F. N. Tildard, 23rd Sept., Shanghai 20th Sept., Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

CLEARANCES.

At the Harbour Master's Office.

23rd September.

Australasian, British str., for Moji.

Hanoi, French str., for Haiphong.

Melita, French str., for Tourane.

Merionchire, British str., for Singapore.

Rubi, British str., for Manila.

DEPARTURES.

22nd September.

11.15, German p.m., for Hoihow and Pakhoi.

23rd September.

HINSANG, British str., for Sourabaya.

KANBU, British str., for Canton.

KARIN, Swedish str., for Saigon.

KORAT, German str., for Bangkok.

LOONGSANG, British str., for Bangkok.

PHRANANG, German str., for Bangkok.

SIAM, British str., for Singapore.

SUNGLANG, British str., for Cebu.

TSINTAU, German str., for Bangkok.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

23rd September.

ABERDEEN DOCK.—U. S. S. Pathfinder, Kanyam, Laisang, Shantung, Likin.

COMMERCIAL DOCK.—Samsen.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

"SHIRE" LINE STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR HAVRE, LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Company's Steamship

"MEIKONETHSHIRE."

Captain G. C. Cundy, will be despatched for the above ports TO-DAY, the 24th inst., at 10 A.M.

This steamer has superior accommodation for Saloon passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 11th August, 1904. [1958]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

Calling at 11.00, PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship

"AUSTRALIAN."

Captain A. H. Schaw, will be despatched for the above ports on SATURDAY, the 15th October.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, tea, &c., throughout the voyage.

This Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A duly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess are carried.

N.E.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the Steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 19th September, 1904. [2258]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI

THE Company's Steamship

"HAIMUN."

Captain Robson, will be despatched for the above ports TO-DAY, the 24th inst., at 1 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LARSEN & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1904. [2255]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

FOR GENOA, MARSEILLES AND LONDON, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

THE C. M. Steamship

"PAKING."

Captain H. G. P. Rodway, will be despatched for the above ports TO-DAY, the 24th inst., at 4 P.M.

For Freight, apply to A. S. MIHARA, Agent.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1904. [2235]

AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"CLAVERBURN."

Captain Parker, will be despatched for the above port on or about TUESDAY, the 16th October.

For Freight, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Agents.

Hongkong, 13th September, 1904. [2211]

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

THE British steamship

"YING KING."

Captain E. J. Page, of 1088 tons, Registered, is the newest, fastest, and most luxuriously furnished steamer on the line and is lighted throughout with electricity; hot and cold water service. The cuisine is unequalled.

Leaving Hongkong every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENING, at 9 P.M., and returning from Canton every following evening at 5 P.M.

1st Class ... \$3.00 for Single journey

2nd ... 1.50

Meals ... 1.00 each.

The steamer's wharf is at the Western end of Wing Lok Street.

YUK ON S.S. CO., LTD.

No. 216, Wing Lok Street.

Hongkong, 27th February, 1904. [7]

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON, &c. VIA PORTS OF CALL	NUBIA	Brit. str.	F. N. Tildard	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-day, at Noon.
LONDON & ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	FORMOSA	Brit. str.	B. H. W. Snow	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 30th inst.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	TYDEUS	Brit. str.	Dickens	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	11th Oct.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	ACHILLES	Brit. str.	Williams	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	25th Oct.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	ULYSSES	Brit. str.	Verron	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	8th Nov.
MARSEILLES &c. VIA PORTS OF CALL	AUSTRALIAN	Brit. str.	H. G. P. Rodway	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	4th Oct. 1 P.M.
GENOA, MARSEILLES & LONDON, &c.	PAKING	Brit. str.	H. Formes	MELCHERS & CO.	To-day, 4 P.M.
BREMEN, VIA PORTS OF CALL	BAVERN	Brit. str.	von Döhren	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	28th inst., Noon
HAVRE & HAMBURG	BRISGAVIA	Brit. str.	Schulke	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	3rd Oct.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	SLAVONIA	Brit. str.	Madsen	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	1st Nov.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	SEGOVIA	Brit. str.	Forek	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	15th Nov.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	MONTETHSHIRE	Brit. str.	G. C. Cundy	SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.	To-day, 10 A.M.
DURBAN, NATAL	INXUM	Brit. str.	E. S. Pearce	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	To-morrow, D'light.
TRIESTE, &c. VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	AUSTRIA	Aus. str.	Colledani	SANDER, WIELER & CO.	30th inst., P.M.
GENOA, MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL	PINGSUY	Brit. str.	Parker	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	22nd Oct.
NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL	SAGAMI	Brit. str.	Parker	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	About 30th inst.
NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL	CLAUERN	Brit. str.	Parker	SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.	About 16th Oct.
VANCOUVER, VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	E. OF CHINA	Brit. str.	T. W. Garlick	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	19th Oct.
VANCOUVER, VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	ATHENIAN	Brit. str.	T. W. Garlick	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	12th Oct.
VICTORIA (B.C.) & TACOMA VIA JAPAN	DEMANTIA	Brit. str.	T. W. Garlick	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	7th Oct.
VICTORIA (B.C.) & TACOMA VIA JAPAN	CHINGY	Brit. str.	T. W. Garlick	PORTLAND & ASIATIC CO.	3rd Oct.
PORTLAND, OREGON	AUSTRALIAN	Brit. str.	A. H. Schaw	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	3rd Oct.
TIENSIN	ESANG	Brit. str.	Richard	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	15th Oct.
SHANGHAI	TAIWAN	Brit. str.	G. A. Peters	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	28th inst., 4 P.M.
NINGPO & SHANGHAI	TRIMONT	Brit. str.	A. Hansen	H. & O. S. N. Co.	To-day, 3 P.M.
FOOCHOW, VIA SWATOW & AMOY	PRITHOJ	Jap. str.	H. A. Haraldsen	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	27th inst., 4 P.M.
TAMSUI, VIA SWATOW & AMOY	M. STRUVE	Jap. str.	T. Brandt	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	28th inst., 10 A.M.
SWATOW, CHEFOO & TIENSIN	KANBU	Jap. str.	W. Baddeley	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	To-morrow, 8 A.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & TAMSUI	HAIMUN	Brit. str.	Robson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	2nd Oct., 10 A.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	THALES	Brit. str.	Crowe	DOUGLAS LARSEN & CO.	29th inst.
CEBU & ILOILO	KAIFONG	Brit. str.	R. W. Almond	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day.
MANILA	RUBI	Brit. str.	T. W. arlick	SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.	27th inst., 11 A.M.
MANILA	TEAN	Brit. str.	A. Somerville	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	3rd Oct.
MANILA	ZAFIRO	Brit. str.	R. Rodger	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	About 24th inst.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	LAISANG	Brit. str.	E. J. Tadd	SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.	27th inst.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS.

PLYMOUTH AND LONDON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"NUBIA"

Captain F. N. Tildard, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for Bombay on SATURDAY, the 24th SEPTEMBER, at Noon, taking passengers and cargo for the about ports in connection with the Company's s.s. "Himalaya," 6,895 tons, from Colombo. Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement), will be transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. "Persia," due in London on the 6th November.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1904. [1]

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR FIUME AND TRIESTE (DIRECT), CALLING AT SINGAPORE, PENANG, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to the BRAZIL, SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEBANT, VENICE AND ADRIATIC PORTS).

THE Company's Steamship

"AUSTRIA"

Captain Colledani, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 30th inst., P.M.

For information as to Passage and Freight, apply to SANDER, WIELER & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1904. [3]

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK.

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, 1904.

"SAGAMI" ... 30th Sept.

"HINDUSTAN" ... 8th Oct.

For Freight and further information, apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1904. [877]

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "WING CHAI"

Captain T. Austen, P.N.R.

DEPARTURES from Hongkong, on week days, at 7.30 A.M.; on "Excursion" Sundays, at 8.30 A.M.; from Macao week days at about 2 P.M. and Sundays about 7.30 P.M.

FARE—(week days) 1st Class (including cabin and servant), \$3. Return Ticket \$5.

2nd Class \$1. 3rd Class 50 cents.

On Excursion Sundays 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Single Ticket \$2. Return Ticket \$3. Return Ticket including Dinner either on board or at Macao Hotel \$5. On Sundays \$3 extra will be charged for each Cabin which has accommodation for two or more Passengers.

Wharf at the Western end of Wing Lok Street.

The Steamer runs an Excursion Trip Every Sunday, and takes only 3 1/2 hours to reach Macao.

MING ON & CO.

2nd Floor, 16, Victoria Street.

Hongkong 8th September, 1903.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE Undersigned GENERAL AGENTS in CHINA AND JAPAN for the above Line are prepared to issue THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for all the principal ports in SOUTH AFRICA in connection with INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'s fortnightly service hence to CALCUTTA. Sailings from CALCUTTA for CAPE PORTS every fortnight.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Agents for China and Japan.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1897.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON S. S. CO. BOSTON TOWBOAT CO. CONNECTING AT TACOMA WITH NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VICTORIA B.C. AND TACOMA VIA MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	Sailing Date.
TREMONT	9,606	T. W. Garlick	Friday, October 7th
LYRA	4,417	G. V. Williams	Thursday, October 20th

† Cargo only.

FOR MANILA.

The largest, swiftest, and most comfortable steamers for Manila.

S.S. TREMONT ... 9,606 tons. T. W. Garlick ... About 24th September.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND COINAGE. ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESS.

The twin-screw s.s. "SHAWMUT" and "TREMONT" have just been fitted with very Superior Accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber's shop and steam laundry. Cargo carried in cold storage.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information apply to—

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS. HONGKONG, 20th September, 1904.

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, GENERAL AGENTS.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICES BETWEEN HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS AND FORMOSA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	LEAVING
TAMSUI, VIA SWATOW AND AMOY	"PRITHOJ"	SUNDAY, 25th Sept., at 8 A.M.
FOOCHOW, VIA SWATOW AND AMOY	"TRIUMPH"	WEDNESDAY, 28th Sept., at 10 A.M.
TAMSUI, VIA SWATOW AND AMOY	"M. STRUVE"	SUNDAY, 2nd Oct., at 10 A.M.

On account of the present state of political affairs, all the Company's new steamers have been requisitioned for transport service, and the above-named chartered steamers have been secured instead for maintenance of the Company's coastal services. As soon as the state of affairs permit, the Company will resume running with its specially designed new steamers.

For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office at No. 8 Des-Vaux Road Central.

Hongkong, 19th September, 1904. T. ARIMA, Manager [15]

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN, AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.

SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.

"Empress" Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse-Power—Speed 19 knots.

SAVING THREE TO SEVEN DAYS ACROSS THE PACIFIC.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

R.M.S. "ATHENIAN" ... 3,852 Tons ... WEDNESDAY, 12th Oct.

R.M.S. "EMPERESS OF CHINA" ... 6,000 Tons ... WEDNESDAY, 19th Oct.

R.M.S. "PARTAR" ... 4,425 Tons ... WEDNESDAY, 2nd Nov.

R.M.S. "EMPERESS OF INDIA" ... 6,000 Tons ... WEDNESDAY, 16th Nov.

R.M.S. "EMPERESS OF JAPAN" ... 6,000 Tons ... WEDNESDAY, 14th Dec.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class ... via St. Lawrence 200 ... via New York 232.

Intermediate on Steamers, ... 240. ... 242.

and 1st Class Rail ...

THE magnificent TWIN-SCREW "EMPERESS" STEAMSHIPS passing through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS and make connection with the PALATIAL OVERLAND TRAINS FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Navy, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of Chinese and Japanese Governments.

For further information, Maps, Guides, Handbooks, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to D. W. CRADDOCK, Acting General Agent, 9, Pedder Street.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

OSTASIATISCHER FRACHTDAMPFER-DIENST.

Taking Cargo at through rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS in the LEVANT, BLACK SEA and BALTIC PORTS, NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
SCANDIA (ex KONIGSBERG)	HAVRE and HAMBURG (Calling at Singapore, Penang and Colombo)	On 3rd Oct. Freight & Passengers.
SUEVIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG (Calling at Singapore, Penang and Colombo)	On 18th Oct. Freight.
BRISGAVIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG (Calling at Singapore, Penang and Colombo)	On 1st Nov. Freight.
SLAVONIA (ex STRASSBURG)	HAVRE and HAMBURG (Calling at Singapore, Penang and Colombo)	On 15th Nov. Freight & Passengers.
SEGOVIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG (Calling at Singapore, Penang and Colombo)	On 29th Nov. Freight.

For Further Particulars, apply to HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE, HONGKONG OFFICE, No. 1, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS.
LONDON, &c.	NUBIA (F. N. Tildard)	Noon, 24th September	See Special Advertisement.
SHANGHAI	MALTA (R. A. Peters)	3 P.M., 24th September	Passage.
LONDON AND ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, and PORT SAID	FORMOSA (B. H. W. Snow)	About 30th September	Freight and Passage.

For further Particulars, apply to E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 24th September, 1904.

HONGKONG-MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila. Saloon amidships. Electric Light Perfect Cuisine. SURGEON and STEWARDESS carried. All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA

STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP	TONS.	CAPTAIN.	FOR	SAILING DATE.
RUBI	2540	R. W. Almond	Manila.	Sat., 24th Sept., 10 A.M.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	Manila.	Sat., 1st Oct., 10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 19th September, 1904. [116]

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL

LINE.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG, PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS; ALSO LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

STEAMERS WILL CALL AT GIBRALTAR AND SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR THE PRINCIPAL PLACES IN RUSSIA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES.
PEINZ HEINRICH	... WEDNESDAY ... 28th September
BAVERN	... WEDNESDAY ... 12th October
SACHSEN	... WEDNESDAY ... 26th October
ZIETEN	... WEDNESDAY ... 9th November
PRINZESS ALICE	... WEDNESDAY ... 23rd November
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD	... WEDNESDAY ... 7th December
PREUSSEN	... WEDNESDAY ... 21st December
PRINZ BITEL FRIEDRICH	... WEDNESDAY ... 4th January 1905
PRINZ HEINRICH	... WEDNESDAY ...

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LD. AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD. JOINT SERVICES.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAPAN,
AND SUMATRA PORTS.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"DEUCALION"	On 28th September
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ULYSSES"	On 8th October
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"JASON"	On 14th October
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"AGAMEMNON"	On 22nd October

HOMEWARDS.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP	"TYDEUS"	On 27th September
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP	"PATROCLUS"	On 11th October
* GENOA, MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL	"PINGSUEY"	On 22nd October
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP	"ACHILLES"	On 25th October
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP	"ULYSSES"	On 8th November

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and all PACIFIC COAST PORTS, VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"DEUCALION"	On 3rd October
	"YANGTZE"	On 1st November

For Freight, apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS. [10-11]

Hongkong, 19th September, 1904.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
NINGPO & SHANGHAI	"TAIWAN"	On 27th September
MANILA, SWATOW, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN	"TEAN"	On 27th September
CEBU & ILOILO	"KANSHU"	On 29th September
PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BEISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"KAIFONG"	On 3rd October

* The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these
steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light, Unrivalled Table. A duly qualified
Surgeon is carried.

† Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.
‡ Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand Ports and other
Austral Ports.

REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND
AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS. [12]

Hongkong, 24th September, 1904.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
† SHANGHAI	"TUNGSHING"	Tuesday, 27th Sept., 4 P.M.
* SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"LAISANG"	Wednes. 28th Sept., 3 P.M.
TIENTSIN	"ESANG"	Wednes. 28th Sept., 4 P.M.

* These steamers have superior accommodation for First-Class Passengers and are fitted
throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Chefoo, Tientsin and Yangtze Ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS. [1938]

Hongkong, 20th September, 1904.

SOUTH AFRICAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

HONGKONG DIRECT, OR VIA CHEFOO OR CHIN-WAN-TAO, TO DURBAN, NATAL.

The following chartered steamers will run at intervals of about 3 weeks:—

S.S. "SWANLEY"	Captain J. P. Dawson.
S.S. "COURTFIELD"	Captain J. W. Martin.
S.S. "GRANLEY"	Captain W. E. Steele.
S.S. "KEBAL"	Captain A. Jennings.
S.S. "ASCOT"	Captain C. E. Cox.
S.S. "TWEEDDALE"	Captain T. M. Milne.
S.S. "LOTHIAN"	Captain J. C. Williamson.
S.S. "INKUM"	Captain E. S. Pearce.

The next departure will be the S.S. "INKUM," sailing from here on 25th inst., at Day
light, via Chefoo (taking Cargo for Durban).

For Freight, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
AGENTS. [2030]

Hongkong, 23rd September, 1904.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS—POSTES FRANCAIS.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
COLOMBO, ADEN, EGYPT,
MARSEILLES, MEDITERRANEAN
AND BLACK SEA PORTS,
LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX;
ALSO
PORTS OF BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE.

ON TUESDAY, the 4th October, 1904,
at 1 P.M., the Company's Steamship
"AUSTRALIAN," Captain Veron, with
Mails, Passengers, Specie and Cargo, will
leave this Port for MARSEILLES via Ports
of Call, WITHOUT TRANSSHIPMENT.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London
as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in
transit through Marseilles for the principal
places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon
only on Monday, the 3rd October. Specie and
Parcels received until 4 P.M. on the same day.
No Cargo will be received on board on Tuesday.
Parcels are not to be sent on board; they
must be left at the Agency's Office. Contents
and Value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Com-
pany's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1904.

Messrs. D. J. KEYSER & Co. beg
to offer their services as AGENTS in
ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they
have a thorough knowledge of the
markets, and experience of Eastern
requirements.

The heads of the firm give personal
supervision to all business, and with
confidence invite those requiring
RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of
goods, sale of produce, or other business,
to entrust their interests to them.
Machinery orders are attended to by
an expert.

2, WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS:
"KEYSER, LONDON." [208]

WE SEND ON APPROVAL
and guarantee safe delivery
of the finest grade cycles fully warranted
at **£2.10 to £5.5.0**
including Tyres, Westwood Steel Rims,
Pumps, Chains, Mud Guards, Brakes,
CARRIAGE PAID to any
port.
Motor Cars and Motorcycles
Tires, Accidents, Sporting Goods,
Sewing Machines, Half Dual Pumps,
Sawdust for Cattle and Special Or-
ders for the most efficient foreign produce.
MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. 335 H
CHICAGO, U.S.A. and LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND. [1746]

RIGAUD'S
White Violets
EXTRACT
This delicate
perfume
is persistent as an
EXTRACT
for the
Handkerchief.
The
Soap
and
Toilet
Powder
are adopted
by refined
society.
RIGAUD & Co.
PARIS
Each bottle is
equivalent to the
perfume of
10,000
WHITE VIOLETS
1925-6

DODGE WOOD SPLIT
PULLEYS.
ALL SIZES TO FIT ALL SIZED
SHAFTS IN STOCK.

Also large Stocks of
GANDY COTTON BELTING.
SOLE AGENTS,
LUTGENS, EINSTMAN & CO.,
HONGKONG [100-2]

BLOOD POISON
We have a New Secret Remedy also
known as the "Blood Purifier." Permanent
cure in 10 to 15 days. We refund money if
we do not cure. You can be treated at home
for the same price with the same guarantee
to cure as if you came to our office. For many
years we have been curing patients in every
country in the world. Our treatment is in
every sense a home remedy. If you have
taken mercury, or iodine, or other poisons, and
have aches and pains, mucous patches in mouth,
sore throat, skin eruptions, colored spots,
sores on any parts of the body, hair or eye-
brows falling out, it is this secondary blood
poison we guarantee to cure. We select the
most obstinate cases and challenge the world
for a cure we cannot cure. This disease has
always baffled the skill of the most eminent
physicians. For many years we have made
a specialty of treating this disease with our
"Magic Cure," and we have \$500,000 capital
behind our successful cases.

WE CURE QUICKLY
AND PERMANENTLY
Our patients cured years ago by our Great
Discovery, unknown to the profession, are
today sound and well, and have healthy
children since we cured them.

DON'T WASTE YOUR
TIME AND MONEY
experimenting. We have the only cure.
Absolute and positive, and no need of
operation. 100-page book FREE. No
branch offices. Address fully as follows:
COOK REMEDY COMPANY,
511 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.
COOK REMEDY CO. [1926]

AN APPEAL.

THE SISTERS who direct St. Antonio's
CONVENT at Macao will be very thankful
to Shopkeepers, Linen Drapers, Clothiers and
Tailors in Hongkong, Macao, and elsewhere who
will send to them remnants of material, books
of patterns no longer used, and any pieces of
cloth, no matter how small, of which they can-
not make use.

Those who send will thus, at no cost to
themselves, afford the numerous hands in the
convent, especially the little ones, opportunity
for useful occupation; for pieces of cloth, even
of a square inch, can be stitched together and
very pretty pieces of work made out of cloth
that would otherwise be thrown away. These
articles are bought by charitable persons, and
the Sisters are thus helped to keep up their
very large establishment, which is maintained by
the aims of friends and in a great measure by
the earnings of the girls themselves, who lead
by no means an idle life within the convent
walls.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1904. [127]

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE MARK

This successful and highly popular remedy, used in the
Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Koster, Jolier, Yelpeau
and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a
medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto
employed.

THERAPION No. 1 is a re-
markable short-acting remedy, which immediately discharges
the urinary organs, effectually suppressing the secretion
of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of
stricture and other serious diseases. In chronic
irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and
some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be
found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief
where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 is for im-
purities of the blood, scurvy, spots, blotches, pains and swell-
ings of the joints, secondary symptoms, gout, rheumatism,
and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion
to employ mercury, saraparatilla, &c., to the destruction of
sufferers' teeth and ruin of health. This preparation
purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly
eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 is for
exhaustion, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, and all the
distressing consequences of early error, excess, residence in
hot and unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power
in restoring strength and vigor to the debilitated.

THERAPION is sold by the prin-
cipal chemists and druggists, and is also sold by the prin-
cipal merchants throughout the world. Price in England 4/6 &
3/6. In ordering, state which of the three numbers is re-
quired, and observe above Trade Mark, which is a fac-
simile of word "THERAPION" as it appears on the British
Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground)
affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon.
Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

Sold by A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED
Hongkong, Manila and China. [13]

CARBOLINEUM-AVENARIUS

FOR WHOLESALE CASKS OF
ABOUT 450 LBS. NET
FOR PRIVATE CUSTOMERS IN
TINS OF 45 LBS. AT \$8.10
PER TIN.

TRADE MARK
CARBOLINEUM-AVENARIUS

Known all over the World as a thoroughly
effective preserver of Wood against White Ants
Fungus, Dry-rot, Decay.
Number of Testimonials from Authorities as
well as from Private Customers.

LUTGENS, EINSTMAN & CO.
Sole Agents for China.
Hongkong, 19th July, 1904. [161]

SAVARESSES
SANDAL
CAPSULES
Efficacious because absolutely pure
and free from all impurities.
Full directions. All Chemists.

THE AMERICAN SYSTEM
OF
DENTISTRY
DR. M. H. CHAUN.
37, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1904. [1210]

DO YOU DRINK LIME JUICE?
"MONTSERRAT"
PURE LIME-FRUIT JUICE
LIMEADE LIME FRUIT JUICE
CORDON ROUGE
THEN DRINK THE BEST
Agents—A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Hong Kong.

COLEMAN'S
WINCARNIS
A delicious beverage and tonic made from choice wines, Liebig's
Extract of Meat, and Extract of Malt.
Over 6,000 Testimonials received from the
Medical Profession of the United Kingdom.
WINCARNIS has an unrivalled reputation of over twenty years
as the finest tonic and restorative in the world.
"An Ideal Pick-me-up."
Suitable for all Climates.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS: COLEMAN & CO., LTD., NORWICH, ENGLAND.
AGENTS:
Hongkong—A. S. Watson & Co. Shanghai—J. Llewellyn & Co. Medical Hall
Japan—A. Cameron & Co. Kobe. Penang—Georgetown Dispensary.
Bangkok—English Pharmacy. Singapore—Maynard & Co. (Ld.) [2695]

ALLEN'S
LUNG BALSAM
Cures deep-seated Coughs and Colds, Croup
and all Bronchial Troubles.
Small, Medium and Large Bottles.
[1516-3]

KEATING'S
LOZENGES
EASILY CURE
THE WORST COUGH.
One gives relief. An increasing sale
of over 60 years is a certain sign
of their value. Sold in bottles everywhere.

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THE JOB PRINTING DEPARTMENT

OF THE
"HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"

IS REPLETE WITH ALL THE LATEST
AND MOST UP-TO-DATE APPLI-
ANCES FOR THE PRODUCTION OF
FIRST-CLASS WORK.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
ILLUSTRATED
CATALOGUES,
CIRCULARS,
VISITING CARDS,
AND

COMMERCIAL
PRINTING
TURNED OUT ACCURATELY, AND
WITH THE GREATEST DESPATCH,
UNDER THE DIRECT SUPERVISION
OF EXPERIENCED EUROPEANS.

BOOK BINDING.
MACHINE RULING,
GOLD LETTERING,
AND
MARBLING, ETC.,

ALL EXECUTED ON THE PREMISES
AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

LAW WORK,
LEDGERS AND ACCOUNT
BOOKS
AT PRICES WHICH COMPARE
FAVOURABLY WITH ANY OTHER
PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE
FAR EAST. ESTIMATES FURNISHED

Hongkong, 1904.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.
AYALA, British ship, 2,585, W. Hume, 21st
September.—New York 29th July, Cass
Oil.—Standard Oil Co.
AUSTRALIAN, British ship, 1,784, A. H. Schaw,
19th Sept.—Sydney 27th August, General.
—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
BREID, Norwegian ship, 645, J. Falkman, 2th
August.—Saigon 23rd August, Rice and
Flour.—Chinese.
DORIC, British steamer, 4,975, H. Smith, 15th
September.—San Francisco 18th August
and Shanghai 13th Sept., Mails and Gen-
eral.—O. & S. N. Co.
ELIZABETH RICKMERS, German ship, 997, G.
Gutsche, 22nd September.—Bangkok 12th
Sept., General.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
ESANG, British ship, 1,127, W. F. Richard, 21st
September.—Tientsin 14th Sept. and Che-
foo 18th Sept.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
FRUITFUL, Norwegian ship, 301, Haraldsen, 21st
September.—Tampel 18th Sept., General.
—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
HANDER LUTONI, British ship, 1,327, Thos.
Wm. Carr, 19th Sept.—Port Louis and
Mauritius 22nd August, General.—Order.
HANOI, French ship, 7-8, P. Morles, 21st
September.—Haiphong and Hihow 20th
September, General and Rice.—A. R.
Marty.
HELIAS, German ship, 2,300, H. Rhode, 21st
September.—Hamburg via Penang and
Singapore 14th Sept., General.—Hamburg-
America Linie.
HOUSSEIN, German ship, 1,275, H. Hamer,
21st Sept.—Saigon 16th Sept., Rice and
Flour.—Order.
INDEPENDENT, German ship, 1,400, P. Weid-
holz, 18th Sept.—Mojit 7th Sept., Coal.—
Order.
INKUM, British ship, 2,100, P. Paros, 27th
August.—Sasebo 25th August, Ballast.—
Gibb, Livingston & Co.
JOHANN, German ship, 952, J. H. H. H. H.,
Bangkok 14th September, Rice.—Johsen
& Co.
LAISANG, British ship, 3,450, S. J. Tadd, 19th
September.—Calcutta 4th Sept., General.—
Jardine, Matheson & Co.
LYDIA, German ship, 2,734, Girstenbrun, 13th
September.—Mojit 7th September, Coals.—
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
MEITA, French ship, 100, L. Dregot, 20th Sept.,
—Touane 17th July, General.—Bradley
& Co.
PITSAUCHE, German ship, 1,267, C. Fuchs,
20th Sept.—Bangkok 12th Sept., Rice.—
Butterfield & Swire.
RUBI, British ship, 1,611, R. W. Almond, 12th
Sept.—Manila 10th Sept., General.—
Sheehan, Tames & Co.
SANDER, German ship, 995, F. Rahvaldi, 13th
September.—Bangkok via Swatow 17th
September, Rice.—Molchers & Co.
SHAWMUT, American ship, 9,666, Smith, 22nd
August.—Touane 18th July, General.—
Dudwell & Co.
TAIWAN, British ship, 1,109, H. Harder, 20th
September.—Shanghai 10th Sept. and
Swatow 19th Sept.—Butterfield & Swire.
TREMONT, American ship, 9,665, T. W. Garlick,
21st Sept.—Shanghai 18th Sept., General.
—Dudwell & Co.
TUNGUS, Norwegian steamer, 1,753, C. L.
Heltzen, 14th Sept.—Mojit 8th Sept.,
Coal.—Molchers & Co.

SAILING SHIPS.
BOURBAKI, French ship, 1,710, F. Jean, 6th
Sept.—New York 10th May, Petroleum.—
Standard Oil Co.
E. B. SUTTON, American ship, 1,248, John-
son, 19th July.—Chefoo 25th June, Ballast.
—Order.
EVIE J. RAY, American ship, 913, Ktisin, 6th
August.—Manila 20th June, Timber.—
Sander, Wieler & Co.
KENTMERE, British ship, 2,334, Burch, 14th
June.—New York 29th January, Kerosine.
—Standard Oil Co.
QUEEN ELIZABETH, British ship, 1,700, C. E.
Fulton, 23rd August.—New York 19th
April, Kerosine Oil.—Standard Oil Co.
TRONGATE, British ship, 849, A. Hutton,
28th May.—Fremantle 23rd March, Sandal-
wood.—Gibson & Co.

